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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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LOCAL NOTICES.

Life Size Photographs Only $7.
At Graham's gallery, 85 Wood street.

Cancers, Tumors, Ulcers, &c.
Astonishing and almost miraculous cures of cancer are daily being made by Drs. R. H. Kline & Co., at the Philadelphia Cancer Infirmary, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and at the branch office in charge of Prof. E. G. Dalton, 126 Elm street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The treatments used are CANCER ANTIDOTES, the most scientific and successful known in the civilized world. They are not caustic, eating or burning medicines. They give little or no pain. They are indorsed by the best surgeons of the age.

No other persons have these antidotes. No other treatment should ever be used. For particulars call or address as above. TTSS

Save Your Money.
Go to 93 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley, for your pictures.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime.
Will preserve cider for one year. One package sufficient for a barrel. Sold by Jos. Fleming, 94 Market street, corner of Diamond alley.

Farm and Steam Ferry for Sale,
Together or separately. Apply to Mrs. N. A. Hamilton, Wellsville, Ohio, or to Alex. McEane, 141 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Ballou & Adams,
Dealers in clarified and white wine vinegars, No. 169 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Card Photographs,
Only $1 per dozen, at Graham's gallery.

W. D. Duffey,
Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

Haberdasher! Haberdasher!
Haberdasher is a notion and variety store, just such a store as Thompson Keeps at the corner of Wood and Liberty streets. At Thompson's store you will find everything you want from a needle to an anchor, at both wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices. TTSS

Self Advertised,
Phalon's Vitalia or Cocoaine Substitute for the Hair carries with it its own best advertisement. As the light shines through the bottle you see that the liquid is clear as the waters of heaven. You smell it and find the odor agreeable. You apply it and it changes gray hair to any natural shade without soiling the scalp or producing headache. Nothing can be more harmless. TTSS

Whole Size Photographs,
Frame and picture, only $3, at Graham's gallery.

Take Ayer's Pills
For all the purposes of a purgative, for constipation, indigestion, headache and liver complaint. By universal accord, they are the best of all purgatives for family use. TTSS

FOR COLDS, Agues and Influenza—Brown's Chlorodyne. 56 Smithfield st. TTSS

Special to Owners and Engineers of Tow and Coal Boats.
We call especial attention to our Excelsior Engine Oil, which for your use is equal to lard oil, at one half the cost. It is now in use on a great many boats, and with perfect success. We refer with much pleasure, by express permission, to the following owners and engineers: W. H. Brown, Pilot, engineer towboat Coal Oil City; Mr. Boll, engineer towboat Jaggars; Mr. Wilson, engineer towboat Thrush; Mr. McClain, engineer towboat J. F. Dravo. English & Hebron, No. 3 Duquesne way, Pittsburgh.

Cabinet Photographs Two for $1,
At Graham's gallery, 83 Wood street.

FOR THE FACE.—Saunders's Face Powder. Imported and sold by Simon Johnston, Fourth avenue and Smithfield street. TTSS

Country Merchants Look to Your Interests.
You will save money by purchasing your drugs, patent medicines, hair oils, perfumeries and dyes at McClintock & Redman's drug store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. OBSERVE THE RED SIGNS.

The Daily Commercial.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Official Vote—Geary's Majority 4,596 —Majority for Judge Williams 8,703.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20.—The full official vote of Pennsylvania gives Geary a majority of 4,596, and Williams for Judge of the Supreme Court, a majority of 8,703.

ELECTION NOTES.

The defeat of Sergeant Arthur Childs, Republican, by John Groebing, Democrat, in Beaver county, is alleged to have been brought about by the whisky men of the county on account of his temperance principles, and because he was a United Presbyterian. The Beaver *Argus*, however, denies this, and says the defeat was effected through a bargain and sale arrangement between certain Republicans and Democrats. At all events a worthy soldier has been defeated.

It is ere this well known that the Germans of Lancaster county had a great deal of spare number should be placed on the Democratic ticket for County Treasurer at the nominating Convention. This reasonable request was refused, Jimmy Buchanan, an Irish whiskey-keeper, was given the place. The Germans held a representative meeting subsequently, and determined to defeat Campbell, and that they had the numerical strength to do so, is proved in the fact the Republican nominee for Treasurer was elected by over 1,400 majority, and the entire Democratic ticket barely escaped defeat. The Scranton *Republican* says:

The fusion of the German vote with the Republican party developed sufficient strength to carry this county, and, if we mistake not, the indications, this now apparent, are the harbingers of the footsteps gained, and hereafter to make itself felt and heard in the management of Lancaster, which need be Democratic no longer. The mass of the German vote has realized where it properly belongs, and has taken a manly stand with the Republican party for retrenchment and reform; this is but the beginning of the end.

Mr. D. M. Marshall, Republican, in the Indiana and Westmoreland district, and Mr. H. J. Vankirk, Republican, in the Beaver and Washington district, are both elected to the Legislature by small majorities.

STATE NEWS.

"Babe" Montgomery, who was tried for and acquitted of the murder of G. W. Skinner, in Washington, was fined by the Burgess of the borough on Monday for flourishing a revolver and threatening to shoot any one who voted for Geary. The Washington *Reporter* says he is a dangerous character, and should not be permitted to run at large.

Three human skeletons were recently unearthed at what is called the Warfel Farm, near Erie. They were from four to five feet below the surface, and were discovered by a gang of workmen on the Erie Railroad.

The Petroleum Center *Record* says: The next thing to a duel was indulged in on the Egbert farm this morning, between two gallant men of the "Chivalry" persuasion. They had some words, and proposed to settle it by a duel. They faced each other at a *respectable distance*, and one fired three shots, when the other commenced to make tracks, but finally wheeled and fired three shots, when his antagonist also made tracks, and both are running yet, for all we know.

A Vigilance Committee is being seriously talked of in Erie, with the object of detecting and punishing the incendiary who has caused the destruction of so much property in that city.

The Pottsville *Daily Journal* of Monday relates a sad case of a young man named Wm. Edwards, employed at the Palo Alto rolling mill, dying in the Pottsville Hospital on Saturday evening, from the effects of an excessive dose of whisky which he had taken in company with two others. The three together drank *six pints*, for which they paid twenty cents a pint. Edwards was picked up in the street by an an officer and soon became insensible. He died within about two hours after taking the poison.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The sub-committee of the House Committee of Ways and Means meet, in Boston to-day to examine into the present bonded warehouse system, internal revenue tax, and a number of other matters. The committee is composed of Hooper, Allison, Blair, Michigan, Maynard, Brooks, Kelley and McCarthy, of New York.

At Hartford, yesterday, George Wilkes beat Lucy by a purse of $2,000 in three straight heats, in 2:31, 2:31½, 2:33.

In the American Christian Missionary Society Convention at Louisville yesterday, two reports were submitted, being that of the Board and the Board of Managers, which was read and postponed. The second was that of the committee of twenty, seven sections of which were adopted, during the progress the treasurer did not present his report. The chair then announced the committees on Foreign Missions, Home Missions, Annual and Semi-annual Conventions, Sabbath Schools, Publication, after which the convention adjourned. A large number of additional delegates were present.

The case of the officers of the Cuba coming up before the United States Commissioner at Wilmington, North Carolina, to-day. The case of the vessel will be tried at the next term of the United States District Court in November.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Kentucky yesterday elected Chas. Egerton Grand Master, A. G. Hodges, Grand Treasurer; J. M. S. McCorkle, Grand Secretary.

For some time past the authorities at Washington have been apprised of the existence of a gang engaged in the manufacture and sale of counterfeit internal revenue tobacco stamps. A detective was sent to Richmond to catch the parties engaged, and yesterday the following persons were arrested, charged with having in their possession and selling counterfeit stamps: Frederick Bennasch, ex-Deputy Collector of internal revenue; Capt. T. W. Roach, ex Detective of the revenue department, and Lieutenant John H. Stone, late United States Weekly Inspector, and at present a special detective. Counterfeit stamps to the amount of $3,000 were seized in the hands of Bennasch. They were fifty pound tobacco stamps, class 32. The United States Commissioner bailed Bennasch and Roach in $10,000, and Stone, of age, at whom the evidence is not so strong, in $5,000, to appear on the 25th inst. It is said the bogus stamps were sent from manufacturers in New York, and are pretty thoroughly circulated in the South. TTSS

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Troops Ordered to Cuba—Salvochea, the Republican Leader, Killed—Lord Derby Still Sinking—Insurrection in Cottaro, Dalmatia—Paris Deputies Called on to Resign—The "Times" on Affairs in France, &c., &c.

Eugenie Sails for Egypt.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 20.—Empress Eugenie sailed from this city yesterday for Alexandria, Egypt.

Lord Derby Sinking.

LONDON, October 20.—Lord Derby is again unconscious and sinking slowly.

The Suez Canal.

PARIS, October 20.—Two International Committees are soon to meet at Cairo to regulate the conditions of navigation of the Suez Canal, soon to be opened, and to consider to what extent consular jurisdiction is likely to be affected.

Troops Ordered to Cuba.

MADRID, October 20.—Three thousand more troops have been ordered to Cuba, to assist in quelling the insurrection.

Salvochea Killed.

The Republican leader, Salvochea, was killed yesterday.

Circular of Thanks.

MADRID, October 20.—General Prim, in a circular, conveys the thanks of the Regent to the army and loyal volunteers for the suppression of the insurrection. Additional troops have been sent to Bejar.

Review of the Imperial Guard.

PARIS, October 20.—A review of the Imperial Guard will be held Sunday next, when a demonstration in favor of the Emperor is expected.

Resignations Called For.

The radical voters propose to summon the Deputies from Paris to resign their seats in the Corps Legislatif, on the ground that they have not fulfilled their duties.

Another Strike.

The journeymen guliders of Paris have struck for higher wages.

The Attacks on Prince Napoleon.

The *Journal Officiel* says the government regards with regret the violent attacks made upon Prince Napoleon in the Paris newspapers.

Insurrection in Dalmatia.

TRIESTE, October 20.—An insurrection has broken out in the town of Cottaro, Dalmatia. Martial law has been declared there.

The French Situation.

LONDON, October 20.—The *Times* to-day says: France, unfortunately, has not succeeded in a deeper step than Gambetta and Bancel, whose manifesto is violently attacked by their former associates, while Rospil adheres to his resolution not to go to the assembly unless the 26th inst. A riot may be unavoidable, in which case the authors of the manifesto will have to see which course is best for them to pursue. Napoleon has been fortunate to pass through the Emperor's hesitation, not merely in respect to measures but in the choice of members to introduce them. The Emperor cannot much longer present himself before the Chambers with his old Cabinet. Whatever merits Rouher and Forcade may have, no one can regard them as more than clerks in their master's Cabinet. No one believes they can be raised to the rank of independent and responsible ministers. It is said the Emperor does not know where to find others. If the situation is so, such men will be forthcoming. In the meantime any other men are preferable to these. So long as the Emperor is surrounded by the men of yesterday, no one can have faith in his good intentions for to-morrow.

Death of Hon. John Walsh.

DUBLIN, October 20.—Hi. Hon. John Walsh, Master of the Rolls, is dead.

The Republican Insurrection in Spain.

PARIS, October 20.—Dispatches from Madrid report that the insurrection at Bejar has been suppressed. Troops had come upon Salvochea, with a remnant of Salvoches's band, and dispersed it, killing, wounding and capturing many rebels. Among the killed was Senor Guillin, deputy to the Cortes. Four men have been executed at Seville for causing an accident to a railroad train full of troops.

Shipping Intelligence.

SOUTHAMPTON, October 20.—The steamship Denman, which sailed from Liverpool on the 6th for New York, fell in with (no date nor latitude given) the bark Arthur White, off Liverpool, abandoned. She put eleven men and a navigator on board, who brought her to this port, arriving this morning.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Evening, October 20,—Bonds heavy at 87½@87¾.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, October 20.—Consols 93¾. American securities, '62s 81¼; do 65s 81¾; do 67s 85¾; 10-40s 79¾. Erie 21¼. Illinois Central, Atlantic and Great Western 25½; stocks quiet.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, October 20.—Bourse firm; rentes 71 francs 12 centimes.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, October 20.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 12½@12¾d; Orleans 12½@12¾d; sales 12,000 bales.

California white wheat 10s 7d; red western No. 2 9s 5d. Western flour 24s 3d. Corn 28s 6d. Pork 110s. Beef 86s. Lard 72s. Cheese 67s. Bacon 65s 6d. Linseed cakes 12l 7s.

LIVERPOOL, October 20, Evening.—Spirits turpentine 27s 6d.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, October 20.—Tallow 47s 3d. Spirits turpentine 28s 3d. Refined petroleum 1s 8½d@1s 9d. Linseed oil 42s 9d. Sugar firm; 63@63s 3d. Rosin 20s and 22s afloat. Calcutta linseed 61s 9d.

Havre Cotton Market.

Cotton at Havre quiet and steady.

HAVRE, October 20.—Cotton closed firm: low middling to arrive at 158 francs 50 centimes.

COLUMBUS, O.

National Convention of Railroad Conductors—List of Delegates.

COLUMBUS, O., October 20.—The Conductors' National Convention reassembled at three o'clock this afternoon, and was called to order by the President, Mr. Marshall.

Mr. Sharp, from the Committee on Credentials, reported the following delegates in attendance, and entitled to seats in the convention: Wm. Thornburgh, Cleveland and Columbus Railroad; E. C. Stephens, Oil Creek and Allegheny River; Wm. H. Boyce, New York and Harlem; A. C. Redfield, Pacific Railroad of Missouri; Charles Holman, Little Miami; John Stevenson, Cleveland and Pittsburgh; H. R. May, New York and Erie; F. Shattuck, Corning, Roseburgh and Tioga; J. S. Bissell, Philadelphia and Erie; C. B. Wood, New York and Erie; Sam'l Hyndman, Atlantic and Great Western; M. McAteer, Pennsylvania Central; J. C. Jeffrey, Pittsburgh and Connellsville; R. S. Brown, Western Pacific; J. A. Coyne, New Jersey Central; J. F. Frazer, New Jersey; J. J. Poole, Lehigh Valley; Alfred Hicks, Fort Pennsylvania; E. Morrell, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Chicago; Alexander Hamilton, Toledo, Wabash and Western; W. West, Mad. and C. C.; W. E. Griswold, Des Moines; J. R. Davis, Chicago and Rock Island; G. S. Myers, Illinois Central; F. E. Williams, St. Paul and Sioux City, &c., &c.; Ward Nichols, New York and New Haven; Charles Toms, Tennessee and Georgia; G. S. Nelson, E. and C.; A. Spalhelms, Terre Haute and Indianapolis; J. F. Bentley, Louisville, New Albany and Chicago; J. W. Seymour, Illinois Central; H. T. Mellory, Atlantic and Great Western; G. L. Caldwell, Milwaukee and St. Paul; A. W. Powers, Cleveland, Sandusky and Cincinnati; O. F. Williams, Land St. Paul; Henry Lyle, Tennessee and Virginia; J. C. Holloway, Little Miami; Spain Jay, Memphis and Charleston; E. R. Ganson, Little Miami; W. H. Roberts, Little Miami; M. J. Boulitte, Western and Atlantic; G. V. Ziegler, Pennsylvania and West Chester; S. B. Varis, Louisville, Paducah and Lexington; L. B. Farnbull, Kentucky Central; N. P. Brown, Nashville and Decatur; Jim Eggs, Chicago and Cincinnati and Lafayette; T. G. Martingal, Western Union; George Hewitt, Illinois Central; B. F. Pabrick, Baltimore and Ohio; H. W. Holm, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern; W. H. Goss, Cincinnati and Zanesville; H. M. Clary, Baltimore and Ohio; A. F. Wrightmyer, Philadelphia and Reading; A. Robinson, North Pennsylvania; J. Blessing, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore; Robt. A. French, Baltimore and Ohio; F. F. Bailey, Baltimore and Ohio; F. L. Perry, Baltimore and Ohio; J. A. McClary, Cumberland and Pennsylvania; W. H. McDonald, Erie and Pittsburgh; J. L. Vanorden, L. and Western; George W. Sanborn, Milwaukee and St. Paul; E. M. Bailey, Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central; E. D. Peple, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern; Thomas J. Bissel, K. N. and M.; L. R. Tuttle, L. N. and M., ninety-six in all. The report was adopted.

The other committees not being ready to report, the convention adjourned till ten o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

Probable Fatal Runaway Accident

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., October 20, 1869.

A little boy, nine years old, named Eddy Comiskey, was thrown from a wagon attached to a runaway horse in our streets to-day, fracturing his skull and otherwise injuring him, the wagon passing over him. But slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Mothers Cannot be Too Observing
Of the first symptoms of worms, R. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge should be in every house. TTSS

ALMOST A CENTURY.

The Man Who Knew George and Martha Washington Interviewed.

Pittsburgh Seventy-Three Years Ago—Recollections of Nearly a Century.

There are few people who have not, at some period of their lives, experienced a sensation similar to that described so quaintly by Ben. Franklin in the relation of his first pecuniary investment. The American people, especially are addicted to risking big ventures in the whistle trade. It would require something more than the capacity of a lightning calculator to reckon up the amount of money expended in swindles under the head of "shows" alone. There is one particular show, however, that may be set down as a trump card, let whoever will handle it; and that is the swindle modeled upon the Joyce Heth pattern. Wherever a servant, the son of a servant, or the grandson of a servant of the first President is the consideration, the public invariably signify their scorn of economy. Perhaps we speak all the more knowingly from the fact that we have paid for our whistle in this precise manner, and been rewarded, like hundreds of thousands of others with a glimpse at a superannuated slave whose liveling labor had been expended on the Greensburg turnpike, or in tickling the bountiful soil of Butler county. That portion of the public who secretly sympathise with us in the relation of our grievance will appreciate our feeling upon learning incidentally the other day that an elderly gentleman, whose memory spanned within a fraction of a century, who had voted for the early Presidents, and participated in the war of 1812, was spending a few weeks in the city.

People who are the subjects of premeditated and willful deception, practised by impecunious and unscrupulous showmen are excusable in betraying a trifle of deliberation in matters of this nature. We had no desire to return to the slumbers again. In fine, we were tired of practical jokes of that nature, and felt disposed to say so, when a trifling circumstance altered the current of our feelings and convinced us of our error.

"You will find Mr. Connelly at the Monongahela House," said our informant; "either there or at the United States Court Room." Added to this it was intimated that such an opportunity could not, in the nature of things, be afforded one more than once in a lifetime. We could not resist the suggestion, but to touch hands, and to converse with a man whose life embraced a scope of history such as no other human life in modern times has witnessed, was a privilege worthy of a life time remembrance. We have thought it worth while, therefore, to present the result of our interview to the public.

DAYSOF GRACE.

Mr. Wm. Connelly was born in Pittsburgh, in 1776, and is consequently in the ninety-third year of his age. His flesh is firm, his figure erect, and his step elastic. He appears free from the tremor which accompanies extreme old age, his eye slight still clear, and his hearing of little impairment. His memory is remarkably good. More than once during our interview, when we halted for want of a forgotten name, Mr. Connelly prompted us; this, too, when the names were borne by our own townsmen.

The wife of a celebrated author has given to the world a phrase that has become hackneyed by repetition and misapplication. We could reckon up on the fingers of one hand all the examples of graceful old age that have fallen under our observation, yet we are free to confess that the subject of this brief but remarkable illustration we have encountered. To carry grace with age implies a sound heart, quick sympathies, the ready flow of affections, the active exercise of the kindlier faculties, and a fair appreciation of the good things of this life. It is this that makes old age charming, and more especially when attended with the dignity and repose which crown the weight of years, hanged by this standard, it will be seen that Mr. Connelly wears his age gracefully.

LIGHT TRANSACTIONS IN REAL ESTATE.

Alluding to the early history of Pittsburgh, we inquired when he first visited this part of the country.

"In 1797 was the ready reply, "a party, numbering seven, all of us young men, came down here from Erie county, where we were engaged surveying. We stopped at the sign of the Black Bear in the Diamond. There were very few houses here at the time—a new brick on the old Court House (the old Court House) was erected the same year, or rather, it was commenced then, and completed some time afterward."

"You were not struck with the appearance of the town?"

"O! I never dreamed of investing in it; there was no evidence that it would become a great city. Land was very cheap all around us then, it sold at one and two dollars per acre; the test land near the town was worth but two dollars, for which improvements could be purchased. What is now Allegheny was woodland, with two farms; one of them belonging to Mr. Robinson—that was at the ferry landing. I remember a somewhat pretty several potatoe patches on Wood street, and if I had been asked to choose, I might have bought two very large lots, not building lots merely, but lots embracing acres between Third and Fourth streets on Wood for the sum of £45.

AN INFLATED CURRENCY.

"Doubtless money was scarce—Continental money became quite plentiful. I have seen a man paying out a hundred dollars of it for a drink of whisky."

"Speaking of whisky—you doubtless witnessed many of the exciting scenes that occurred during the whisky insurrection?"

"Yes, I seen them, many, and was once called it, going out in all its strength to subdue the refractory party. The insurgent army melted away before it. When the government troops reached the camp of the insurgents, not a man was left to oppose them. Oh yes, I remember distinctly the attack made upon the revenue officer's house—we called them excise officers then—Mr. Neville's, I think, and the threats made by the insurgents. However, the repealing of the law restored good feeling, and people were glad to forget it."

THE FAR WEST.

"I infer from your remarks, that you located in the western part of the State."

"Yes; after a short stay in '95 I went on to Philadelphia. I married at eighteen and concluded to come west. When we set out it was with the intention of going down to what is now known as Cincinnati, but my wife concluded we were far enough from home when we reached Pittsburgh. Here I was then being laid out. I selected my lots, built my house and have made it my home ever since.

EARLY TRANSPORTATION.

"Where did you get your provisions in those days?"

"We came down to Pittsburgh or went on to Philadelphia. We paid ten dollars a hundred for freight. I brought goods to Pittsburgh, and two dollars from Pittsburgh to Franklin. The goods were packed over the mountains or hauled in wagons with oxen and horses. We took three weeks in coming. Ten days were consumed in the trip. Mark Hewlings was the first man that attempted to take a keelboat up the Allegheny. It was laborious work. A keelboat is pushed up Pittsburgh, one of the boat in such a manner as to enable the men to steady their poles: they worked two or four on a side, in this manner illustrating the action, and managed to carry as much as ten and twelve tons at a trip."

"Speaking of the transportation of early times, do you remember the first steamboat that came to Pittsburgh?"

"The United States. O, yes. I came down to see her. Thos. Cooper done the brass work for her. That was in 1811. That reminds me of the opinions expressed in those days about the new fangled notion of propelling boats by steam. It was pronounced a wild scheme; everybody laughed at it, but Fulton prophesied that steamboats would be seen on and on all the Western waters, and we have seen it fulfilled to the letter. I remember, too, in the beginning of the boat building here the building of a schooner that was intended for trade near New Orleans—a very successful venture. And talking about steam—one of the greatest wonders we had in those days was a steam grist mill near the Point. It was a marvel."

"You remember the first manufactory of any importance started here?"

"Distinctly; an iron mill, located on the bank of the Allegheny a considerable distance above the fort."

Mr. Connely then recalled a number of old time reminiscences, in which the names of James Ross, Judge Addison, Dr. Addison, Oliver Ormsby, and many other prominent Indivuals figured, all pleasantly told. He dwelt at length and overtook them, killed twelve Indians, and recaptured three mules, all the cattle and thirty head of Indian stock. The murdered men were stripped and horribly mutilated.

FATHER, PURE AND SIMPLE.

"When the war of 1812 broke out, Oliver Ormsby, Navy agent, and who built the greater portion of Perry's fleet, employed me to assist him in transporting stores to Lake Erie. It was considerable of an undertaking. Ten days were consumed in taking up the keel boats to Franklin from this city, and I had to send everything to Waterford (Fort La Beuf), which was fourteen miles from Erie, either in canoes or wagons. I used both. The wagons made the best time, from thirteen to fourteen days—the canoes and keel boats occupied fifteen. Shot, shell, provisions, everything went the same way; sometimes as many as ten keel boats would be engaged in discharging their loads at Franklin in one day. Tar was a great item. Captain Perry wanted a large lot of it. Tar was worth $12 a barrel, and Ormsby ordered me to bring as much of it up as could be procured. I sent a large amount in canoes, when an order came to stop the shipment. I had twenty-eight barrels on hand, and that I stored in Mr. Anthony Beelan's yard, in this city, I had transacted a great deal of business with Mr. Beelen, and always had a high regard for him. Well, unfortunately the tar was stored through the summer months, and in June and July it melted and made a paste in Mr. Beelen's yard as high as the top of your shoes—a total loss to me. But I was so much rejoiced over the victory on Lake Erie, that I said nothing about my loss at the time. Some of my old friends, and the member of Congress from my district in particular, has taken active steps in presenting my claim, and I am told it will be paid. The fact of the matter is, I should not have borne the loss, for I only obeyed the orders as they were issued by Oliver Ormsby."

We remarked that such patriotism was sure to bear its own reward, and hinted that the modern article, as we had found it was either largely adulterated, or scrupulously avoided. We were tempted here to inquire whether Mr. Connelly had ever met the Commodore, to which he responded quickly.

THAT YOUNG MAN, PERRY.

"I was about his age, I think. Yes, frequently. I had business in Erie, and my business led me to seek Captain Perry. When I went to the hotel at which he was boarding, I found quite a number of midshipmen and lieutenants, all rather given to amusement. When I sat down at the table, and observed the light manner of the crowd, I began to question in my own mind which of the young men was the Captain. It turned out that I was altogether mistaken. The quietest man in the party was shown to me. I found him very modest, and effeminate looking, and I said to myself, 'Surely the government has made a sad mistake in giving the charge of our fleet into the keeping of this inexperienced young man; the British will knock him and his fleet into fi'penny bits, but he fought them bravely.'"

WASHINGTON AND MARTHA AT HOME.

"It is pleasant to talk to one who has rubbed clothes with our naval heroes. Did you ever see Washington?"

"I saw him and his wife more than once. I visited them in Philadelphia."

"I am curious to know whether your remembrance of him is favorable enough to enable you to judge of the accuracy of the portraits we have of him."

"They all make him look too grave, too sad, He didn't wear that heavy look. He was more life, more cheerfulness, otherways the pictures are like."

"And Martha?—the majority of portraits represent her as a sad companion piece."

"They are not like her; when I seen her, she was one of the pleasantest looking, and speaking women one could meet with. One of the best likenesses extant of her is a miniature, one of Mrs. Washington, I saw not very long ago in Venango county. A peddler had it for sale."

POOR RICHARD.

"Of course you read Poor Richard?"

"Frequently. Franklin was famous even in those days. Whoever visited Philadelphia, when he was there was pretty sure to be pointed out to them. It was my pleasure to meet him more than once in my visits to friends' houses. He was one of the most agreeable and entertaining of all the crowd of great men we met in those days. There was a something in his very manner that made friends before a word was uttered. His conversational powers, the ready flow of wit, the famous abroad as well as at home, were really wonderful. It was something to be proud of even in those days to meet 'Poor Richard' and Washington in a crowd."

IN THE WILDERNESS.

"Coming back to Venango—what was the country like when you settled at Franklin?"

"It was a howling wilderness. Indians, Indians, Sennecas were living at Franklin, and throughout the Western end of the State the Indians were numerous."

"I suppose you met Logan occasionally?"

"Yes, I surveyed several pieces of land for him. Once I was compelled to stay with him four days. He was prejudiced against the English language, and had an interpreter beside him constantly. He owned the tract on which Oil City is located."

Having heard this same tract discussed more than once, and certain limbs of the law had made much of the importance of the case, we inquired as to the truth of the stories related. Mr. Connelly procured the multitude of lies with one or two pithy remarks.

"There is not a word of truth in them. They are all like the stories told of Corplanter's age. I suppose he was about eighty-seven when he died. I had more than my share of ordinary intelligence, but unreasonable in his actions. I remember the pride or vanity he displayed on one occasion when I was at his house, when he showed me a copy of a treaty signed at Fort Stanwix between the Six Nations and the Government. That would probably indoce him to claim English."

PET THEORIES REVIVED.

Here Mr. Connelly drew near the fire and lighted a cigar. When we asked him how long he had indulged in the habit, he replied was "fifty years." He is a very moderate smoker, however. Still, the disciples of Parton or Gough would not find in him a first-class illustration. Temperate in all things, though he has lived a sober life, and has been actively employed in the business of surveying down to within the last few years, Mr. Connelly has been somewhat of a recluse in point of society as to accept a social glass, and partake in a quiet way of a social pipe. Quite recently he was afflicted with a cataract on his right eye, which rendered him totally blind. He concluded to try what the spectacle makers can do in the way of staying the sight of the remaining eye, but with this solitary exception Mr. Connelly's faculties are but little impaired. Among those who are brought in contact with him in the jury box, few will be found to understand and perform the duties required of them with a greater degree of promptness.

A GENTLEMAN OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

In conversing about public affairs in the early days, Mr. Connelly made no allusion to his own services. We learned afterwards, by the merest chance, that he bore a prominent part in public affairs from 1810 down to the Administration of Polk. He served in the Legislature from 1819 to 1821 inclusive, as a representative of the district embracing Venango, Franklin, Mercer, Warren and Erie counties. We could not avoid reflecting that the times had changed, in the interim, and for the worse. It would be impossible to converse with the modern representative from Huckleberry Patch ten minutes, let alone two hours, without being reminded of the fact frequently.

A CONNECTING LINK.

Out of all those he met in Pittsburgh on his first visit here in 1797, but a solitary link remains. He has lived to see the rise, progress and decay of the most brilliant minds of modern times. His memory spans the history of the French Empire from the dissolute reign of Louis XVI. through the scenes enacted by Robespierre, Danton and Marat, down through the brilliant successes and overwhelming defeats which attended the career of Bonaparte, the reign of Louis XVII., Charles X., the reinstatement and expulsion of the Bourbons, the last fitful attempt at a Republic, and the present dynastic empire than that of the despised Bourbons. He has lived to see the American colonies developing into a power rivaling the old established monarchies of Europe, of stern, unyielding Republican rulers, beginning with Washington, and ending with the greatest General of the age, Art, science, mechanics have made prodigious strides within his memory. He has seen the introduction of the steamer, the locomotive and the telegraph. Continents have been linked together as if by magic, and in many cases in South unparalleled progress made in every department of human knowledge within the memory of this witness, who ere he passes away will compare he is a solitary link connecting the scenes of the past century with those of the present.

THE FAR WEST.

Discovery of Human Remains in Colorado—Mail Coach Captured by Indians, and Six Men Killed.

OMAHA, October 20.—A party of mountaineers discovered some days ago, in Southern Colorado, on Bowen Opal, a fork of the Rio Grande and Soquanchi, the bones of six men and forty-six horses, supposed to be the remains of a party of Texans who perished in an early expedition, of whom nothing was ever heard, over twenty years ago.

Last night snow fell at Cheyenne one, and at Denver two inches.

A letter from Apache Pass, dated the 9th, states that on the 5th a party of sixty Indians, under Cochise, attacked, and captured a mail coach, killed the driver, Col. Stone and four soldiers of the Twenty-first Infantry. The same Indians captured 300 head of cattle. Lieut. Winters, of the First United States Cavalry, with twenty-seven men, pursued and overtook them, killed twelve Indians, and recaptured three mules, all the cattle and thirty head of Indian stock. The murdered men were stripped and horribly mutilated.

FATHER, PURE AND SIMPLE.

"When the war of 1812 broke out, Oliver Ormsby, Navy agent, and who built the greater portion of Perry's fleet, employed me to assist him in transporting stores to Lake Erie. It was considerable of an undertaking. Ten days were consumed in taking up the keel boats to Franklin from this city, and I had to send everything to Waterford (Fort La Beuf), which was fourteen miles from Erie, either in canoes or wagons. I used both. The wagons made the best time, from thirteen to fourteen days—the canoes and keel boats occupied fifteen. Shot, shell, provisions, everything went the same way; sometimes as many as ten keel boats would be engaged in discharging their loads at Franklin in one day. Tar was a great item. Captain Perry wanted a large lot of it. Tar was worth $12 a barrel, and Ormsby ordered me to bring as much of it up as could be procured. I sent a large amount in canoes, when an order came

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Patent Office Statistics for Last Year.

Revenue Supervisorships All Filled—A Brief Cabinet Session—Spain Agrees to an Armistice with Chili and Peru—Municipal Officers Packing Juries.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 20, 1869.

Revenue Supervisor Appointed.

Major John S. McDonald, of St. Louis, was today commissioned Supervisor of Internal Revenue, and assigned to a new district, to be composed of the States of Arkansas and Kansas, with headquarters at Little Rock. This leaves Major Moore at St. Louis. The appointment completes the number (twenty-five) of Supervisors allowed by law.

Patent Office Business.

The following are the principal figures of the forthcoming report of Commissioner Fisher of the Patent Office, for the year ending September 30th, 1869: Receipts, $686,388 62; expenses, $472,462 60; excess of receipts, $213,926 02; applications for patents, 19,960; caveats, 36,862; applications for extension, 153; extensions granted, 123; patents issued, 13,672; patents issued, but withheld for payment of final fees, 899.

Cabinet Session.

The Cabinet was assembled to-day to complete the unfinished business of yesterday. Nothing outside the general routine was considered.

Armistice Between Spain, Pern and Chili.

It has been intimated by persons in the State Department that Spain is about to agree to the propositions for an armistice between herself and Peru and Chili, and that a meeting of the representatives of these three powers may be expected in this city the coming winter.

A Precious List of Municipal Officers.

Two prominent officers connected with the municipal government have been detected in a plan by which they have succeeded in packing the grand and petit juries for the next term of the criminal courts here. The plan was exposed to the belief that these officers were to be presented to the Grand Jury in a way that would, with an honest jury, lead to their indictment. More than half the officers of the municipal government are now engaged in devising plans by which they can hide their rascality.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 20, 1869.

IRISH PRISONERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

John Mitchel, ex-editor of the United Irish Republican Association of Philadelphia, had an interview with President Grant and Secretary Fish to-day, in behalf of American citizens of Irish birth now in British prisons. Mr. Mitchell stated that these men had been convicted not for expression or any overt act in England, but from sympathy with citizens of the United States, and that as Mr. Gladstone had refused to liberate them, he thought it was the duty of this Government to call for the prisoners or should be set at liberty. The President remarked that several delegations had called upon him to speak to him on the same subject. His sympathies were with those prisoners, and instructed Secretary Fish to attend to their release. He had placed the matter in the hands of Secretary Fish, who subsequently had named gentleman informed Mr. Mortarty that he had already exerted his influence to secure the release of the prisoners, and the presence to that end, and he gave the assurance that the Government would adopt every means in its power to protect all American citizens both at home and abroad, in all their rights.

THE TEXAS BONDS AGAIN.

The following paragraph is furnished by Judge Pascal, in correction of the misstatement of the subject recently published in the case of Texas vs. George Peabody & Co., filed by Judge Pascal. The facts charged are that the 1852 Texas Military Bounty Land Commissioners were called by the Assistant Treasurer of New York on a consultation with Peabody, Morgan & Co., whereupon Geo. Peabody & Co. purchased the 10 bonds, but afterwards endorsed, in the name of the firm of Drosge & Co., on the ground that the Peabars had no right to buy, and given bonds for the undisbursed bonds would not be paid; that in October, 1866, the bonds were redeemed and filed with the Land Office, Morgan, Co. for George Peabody & Co.; that all the parties had notice of the fraud, and that the money of the rebel purposes for which the bonds were being used. It is claimed that the facts are still in the hands of Drosge & Co. The amount involved is $250,000 in gold. George Peabody & Co., of London, Geo. Peabody & Co., of Missouri, and Hon. Ed. Harlan, of Illinois, as temporary Secretaries.

Judge Lowe spoke very briefly of the importance of the object of the convention, and announced himself as in full sympathy with the movement for the removal of the seat of the national government to the valley of the Mississippi.

The following Committee on permanent organization was then appointed: George M. Stuart, Alabama; Wm. Gilpin, California; K. M. Stone, Illinois; A. C. Dodge, Iowa; John F. F

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1869.

THE Germans in New York are making a strong movement in favor of the Republican ticket, headed by SIGEL and GREELEY. The excise question is pronounced one of social reform purely, and any attempt to make it a political issue injurious. Should the Germans of New York adopt this view they will act wisely, and their example will be a strong contrast with that of their countrymen in some parts of Pennsylvania at the late election.

THE Convention called to meet in St. Louis on the 20th instant, to favor the removal of the capital to the Mississippi Valley, will be largely attended, and the citizens are making the necessary arrangements for receiving and entertaining the large number of strangers who are expected to arrive from abroad. Says the *Republican*: "The day and the Convention are both nearly here. Our friends are upon us, expecting a hospitable reception and a proper response from us to their own enthusiastic interest in the affair. Ready or unready, we must meet them in the spirit in which they come."

ADVICES from Rome assure us that Pere HYACINTHE does not stand alone, but that the Pope is assailed by letters and manifestos from different quarters quite as outspoken as the letter of Father HYACINTHE. It was preceded by the address of the Catholics of Coblentz to the Bishop of Treves, fortified by the adhesion of Count MONTALEMBERT, then came the manifesto of the Episcopal meeting at Fulda; lastly the remarkable work of Mgr. MARET, Bishop of Sura, made its appearance. All these documents, more or less emphatic, express the same sentiments, and a belief prevails here that they may exercise a salutary influence on the dispositions of the Pope and the resolutions of the Council.

THE defeat of PENDLETON in Ohio affords unmistakable satisfaction to the class of Democrats who have not favored his Presidential pretensions. The friends of HOFFMAN maintain that just so much has been done to clear the way for him. But this is a superficial view, for the real state of the case is that the masses of the Democracy are becoming disgusted with leaders and cliques of every kind, and want a "new deal." HOFFMAN is nothing but the tool of a clique, and in no respect better than PENDLETON. To make a start, the party must throw off the whole batch of candidates for a new man, and even then, they could have no hope against Gen. GRANT, whose administration is securing the approbation of the great mass of the American people.

HITTING THE NAIL.

The Chicago *Times*, in a rather exaggerated view of the extravagance and corruption of late years in National and State governments, says with some degree of truth, "that Republican newspapers have been "compelled to acknowledge their existence, "and to acknowledge that their party is responsible for them, and for their continuance." And then the *Times* tells us "that "the Democracy, with all of the advantage "which such confessions gave, have not been "able to overthrow the weak and bad men "leading the party in power." Why is this—Republicans confess the misdeeds of their representatives, and yet the people are unwilling to trust Democratic promises of reform? The *Times* explains the anomaly by showing that the record the Democrats have made in States where they have regained power—Ohio and New Jersey for instance—has not been of a character to inspire it the people with confidence. It says:

"There ought to have been such prudent, and honest and sagacious reforms introduced as would have challenged public admiration, and vindicated the claim of the Democracy to Integrity and statesmanship. Instead of this, in Ohio Pendleton's record for victory were lessened by sa-nails on the Legislature of that State. There should have been no reason for furnished for complaint on any kind, but a clear showing of rare economies and wise legislation."

The *Times* has hit upon the truth. The people have lost confidence in the ability of the Democratic party to remedy any of the wrongs or corruptions of legislation. In Pennsylvania they were estopped from effective assaults upon the miserable, blundering and petty lecturn at Harrisburg last winter by the fact that in proportion to numbers, the Democratic members were deeper in the mud than the Republicans were in the mire,—and for the further reason, that while Republican journals, with the exception of a few blind party hacks, denounced the renomination of corruptionists and advised their defeat even when nominated, the Democrats indorsed nearly all their ring members without even the shadow of a protest. In the face of these facts, denunciation of the Republican Legislature, bad as it was, carried with it but little weight. It cannot be found in a democratic paper in Pennsylvania that a made war on Democratic rascals, or tried to prevent their renomination. They were all allowed to slip through, but the Republican party was held to a strict accountability for the acts of a ring, comprising a majority of the Democratic members and a minority of Republicans. The people were not so blind, but they could see retrenchment and reform was no more a Democratic principle than it was the rule of action of the ring members, Republican and Democrat. In default of a number of the most notorious tricksters in the last Legislature, the people are indebted to the Republican party acting within itself. They owe no thanks of this kind to the Democracy, with all their sounding professions.

But we are getting away from the Chicago *Times*. There is another point made in its article, which we reproduce as a queer indication of the current of Democratic sentiment:

It is undeniable that the excesses of the Democratic politicians in New York city are injuring the party all over the country. They furnish Republicans with effective weapons of assault, and they do it with such skill and industry. If a citizens' movement could be organized to break up such political rings, and drive some of the leeches who are plundering and oppressing the people, it would prove a great blessing to the Democracy of the nation. It would not affect the strength of the party in State and national elections, because Democrats know how to discriminate between political issues which are purely local and involve no principle of party, and those of a more comprehensive order. The Democratic party must gain the confidence of the people by giving proofs of its statesmanship and honesty when a majority of the voters in any part of the country turn to it for relief from plundering and misrule. Will there be a suspicion that the motive power of the Democracy is not better, in any respect, than that impelling the politicians now in power, it is vain to look for a sweeping revolution in public sentiment.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW CHAPTER.

The reassembling of Congress will mark the beginning of a new starting point in our political history. With the admission of the Representatives and Senators from Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, Southern reconstruction will have been practically accomplished, in strict accordance with the policy resolved on by the Republican party. The question, with its rights and its wrongs, will belong to the past. There will be no temptation to undo the work, for the result to be reached—the restoration of the States to their original position and rights in the Union—will probably be an accomplished fact before the first of January. Therefore, even if the opposition had the power to repeal all the legislation of Congress on the subject of reconstruction since the close of the war, and start afresh, they could only do, after the lapse of considerable time, what the Republican party has already done. We suggest this view for the benefit of many who deemed the Congressional plan unwise and impracticable. Its success negatives these objections. The result that Democrats and Republicans alike professed to have at heart is secured, and all the States will soon be revolving in their accustomed orbits—the military power will give way to civil rule, and once more we will see in Congress representatives and Senators representing every one of the thirty-seven States on the blue field of our national banner. And this is precisely the grand achievement that ANDY JOHNSON, through all his blundering administration, held to be the one grand essential to perfect peace and unbounded prosperity. It is at last, as we have said, an accomplished fact; not in the way A. J. and his Democratic allies thought best, it is true, but in the manner determined upon by a majority of the people. Is it not clear, therefore, that there will be a general acquiescence in Southern reconstruction as it has been accomplished. We look for nothing else, even from the minority in Congress.

So too with the Fifteenth Amendment. It has been decreed by the will of the people, manifesting itself in the manner pointed out by the Constitution. It is no longer a question for discussion—or will not be as soon as three or four States have gone through the necessary formalities. Opposition to it or the division of parties on it would be as futile now as it would be to the Fourteenth Amendment, and no one dreams of discussing its propriety or justice. Even Democracy is not reactionary enough for that.

Congress will meet with these two important questions disposed of. The positions of parties will be modified. There will be an abatement of acerbity in political discussion. The negro will vanish from our politics, and it will puzzle GARRETT DAVIS even to talk on reconstruction. Everything indicates a session more free from exciting debates on sectional subjects than any we have had since that firebrand, the Kansas-Nebraska bill, was precipitated upon Congress in the winter of 1853-54. The country will welcome the return of peace to the national councils. The substantial business and industrial element has long waited for it, and will be quick to perceive the benefits that must result. As to the position of parties in Congress, it is clear that while the Republican party will have a central point of cohesion in the administration, the Democracy north, south, east and west will be all adrift. Assuming that finance will be the important subject of legislation next winter, the Republicans will be found in support of the Administration, while it seems impossible that the other side will be able to unite on any principle save that of opposition, which is no principle.

Another result of the withdrawal of sectional questions from Congress—at least such sectional questions as have controlled its deliberations for a generation—will be the development of a new class of public men. During the war and pending reconstruction, the country demanded in Congress men of positive views, rather than great sagacity or enlarged statesmanship. The people led, they resolved what should be done, and merely asked that their agents should be faithful. Now, the case is different. Great questions of finance and taxation are to be considered. The problem of paying the war debt without retrading the prosperity or development of the country—of producing a maximum of revenue by a minimum of taxation; these are the actualities of the present. For their adjustment we will require a type of statesmen differing from the earnest men who moulded the policy of government during the war. Earnestness will not suffice, for to it must be added the comprehension and accuracy of the skilled financier. We have no doubt the men and the policy will be found. As yet we are experimenting. "Dozens of financial projects were submitted to the last Congress, and the present one will be more prolific. Doubtless mistakes will be made, but perseverance will eventually lead to the front the right man and the right policy—just as the war did. From the outset, we had all the material we could use. We tried policy and men one after another; the people were quick to discover merit or incompetence; yet it was not until we got the right man—or the right class of men—the GRANTS, SHERMANS, SHERIDANS and THOMASES—that the end drew near. So it will be on the great financial questions looming ahead of us. We will have to make the balance very possibly, but the emergency will produce the men to grapple them, just as it gave us GRANT and SHERMAN at the critical hour they were most wanted. Then, and not until then, there will be a general acquiescence, and when this is reached, we will have fair sailing and a smooth sea to the desired haven.

A PHASE OF THE EMANCIPATION OF WOMAN.

Thanks to the persistent energy of a few reformers, as they desire to be considered, the woman question never loses its interest, and a word on the subject is always a word in season. We do not remember any subject the matter of so extensive agitation, in regard to which there was such vagueness of view as to the point to be gained by the agitation. In the speeches and essays of the champions of their woman's Rights, two or three subjects are usually mingled together and treated as if they were one. Some of these champions seem to have been inextricably confused by reading the productions of sister champions over the water, especially French advocates of the Emancipation of the sex. These foreign writings were produced amidst a social system utterly unlike our own. Hence, in these American essays on the subject much false assumption and irrelevant matter.

At this moment we are especially impressed with a side of the question which is either too much ignored or else mistreated by these American female Reformers. Our attention has been directed to it by an anecdote recorded by FREDERICK GERSTAECKER. To him, an eye-witness of the circumstance which he describes, it was suggestive of many thoughts.

In one of the great cities of the United States a meeting of women had been announced for the purpose of forming a society for the emancipation of the sex. Delegates and persons interested in the object were hurrying to the scene. At a railway station on a line leading to the city in question a female—perhaps showing colors, at least bearing about her some mark by which her character as a reformer could be detected or suspected, entered the carriage. It was crowded, there was neither seat nor half a seat for another occupant, however grand or important the *mission* which called her from home. A gentleman at once arose, in accordance with American custom, to yield his place to the new comer. But before making way for her, he politely asked the lady if she also was in favor of the emancipation of women? "Of course I am," was the decided answer of the young and pretty reformer. "Well then," quietly replied the gentleman as he deliberately resumed his seat, "I do not see why you cannot stand as well as I."

We neither praise nor approve the conduct of this man. Was it not impolite, was it not grossly rude? We trust also that no reader of the COMMERCIAL will suppose that from the standpoint of austere logic the rebuke administered on the occasion appears to us defensible or satisfactory. But we have reported the incident in order to point out or emphasize its lesson for the benefit of the rather numerous party with both male and female adherents who foolishly hope to improve the condition of women by their emancipation. This word is used purposely and for the sake of distinction. As our readers know, we believe it is possible and right to ameliorate the condition of women in several respects. Certain reforms both in the laws and the social customs concerning them are necessary, and will surely, before very long, be effected.

The emancipation of woman is a very different thing, as the word is used in Europe and as it has been employed in this country by most of those who understood it. The inevitable effect of this would be, we suppose, not merely to degrade her, but to change, in an important sense, our national character. Miss MARTINEAU, who once lived among us, merely stating a fact, says: "In the United States chivalric honor to woman is a matter of national pride." When this feeling shall have departed, we shall have lost at once a glory and a safeguard. But should the advocates of female emancipation succeed in their object, a certain and speedy result of the consummation will be the extinction of the sentiment. Nor will the physical condition of woman be improved by the change. At present woman as the recognized dependent, the companion, not the inferior of man, enjoys advantages which would be found poorly compensated by the fancied privileges so much desired by some. Not to refer to the effects of the revolution in the destruction of household life as now constituted—it is certain that men of all sorts would reason like the man in GERSTAECKER's anecdote. When women shall have obtained the masculine rights and taken on themselves the masculine duties for which they long, they will surely be compelled to surrender the feminine immunities and favors which inhere in their present condition. No more here in their present condition. No more yielding of seats to them; no more masculine self-sacrifice for their accommodation; no more indulgence of graceful whims; no more escort through dark streets or along dangerous roads. Some of them may be equal to these terrible responsibilities. All those consciously unequal to them would do well to withdraw from the ranks of the Reformers while yet they may.

IT is said that another conspiracy by the gamblers in Wall street, is on the *tapis*, Secretary Boutwell being the particular object of their animosity.

IN the Philadelphia contested election cases all the parties have taken out writs of *certiorari* to the Supreme Court.

PERE HYACINTHE.

The Rush of Professional Interviewers, and their Reception.

The rush of the "interviewers" after Father Hyacinthe had landed from the French steamer on Monday, was about as ludicrous an incident, or series of incidents as could well be imagined. But the Father could not be "pumped;" the "suckers" were powerful, and worked with admirable skill and adroitness, but the gushing stream of ecclesiastical confidence was not forthcoming. The *Herald* reporter admits himself foiled. He says, that when taking his leave, "like a forlorn hope he made a last effort to fathom the Pere, but the soundings failed; for with a meekness that was unexpected, the reverend father said that his letter was the best explanation he could give. His eyelids began to droop with weariness and Pere Hyacinthe was left to repose." The *Sun* reporter was equal to the emergency of a sentient priest, however, and managed to get up a pretty fair "interview," which in reality is nothing more than a conversational elaboration of the letter of the Pere, and of his well understood views on the position and obsolescence of the Catholic Church. Not one word of this the Priest ever confided to the reporter, but the latter managed to doctor it up as if the priest had been as garrulous as Asa Packer. The *Herald* reporter describes the personal appearance of Father Hyacinthe as follows:

He is not far from forty years of age, possessed of an e-gant frame, medium height, a high intellectual forehead, angular brows and black, deep set, but peculiarly brilliant and piercing eyes, all indicating great intellectual capacity, while his firm set mouth and extremely thin lips are one proclaim his tiger-like tenacity to principle and strenuous determination at all hazards. His head was a large one for a globe; hair cropped closely, and your first impression of the reverend gentleman is that he knows what you are thinking about. The gown was arrayed in attire that would remind you of any religious hero that ary body ever heard of. He was dressed as a clerical gentleman should be and was as affable as any gentleman who had just made a handsome "corner" in a certain locality famous for its cordial reception of greenhorns. Altogether the Pere appeared to the writer as a clever man, well read, polished and polite. The reverend gentleman has nothing to lose by what and, being equal to the emergency, the writer shrugged his shoulders and was at home. Paris and its scientific attractions were slightly alluded to—all in praise of course. "Nap" was spoken of in a pumping sort of manner, but the Pere was not to be caught, even after a most persistent endeavor.

The *Sun* representative found, when he got in the Pere's room, that he had been reading "a small Douai Bible, with red edges, which lay on the marble table before him. Evidently, the voyage had interfered with his self-allotted tasks in that respect, and the necessity of recovering lost time was the chief cause of his seclusion. He appeared somewhat impatient of interruption, and required pumping for every statement elicited." Nothing could be richer than the reporter's explanation of the reading his Bible—the voyage had interfered with this self-allotted task, and he wished to *make up for lost time!* In a flash the scribe grasped the inner religious life of the priest, and calculated to a nicety the status of his devotions.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

About three weeks ago a fleet of five ironclads, lying up in ordinary at the Navy Yard at Mound City, were ordered to Key West to repairs. On the arrival of these vessels at New Orleans dispatches were sent North to the effect that they were intended to be sent to re-enforce the United States Squadron in the Cuban waters. The report was incorrect, as it is the intention of the Government to have the vessels brought to the Washington Navy Yard and laid up in ordinary. An order to that effect will be issued in a day or two.

It is reported that a "a precious stone as big as a lemon has been found in Australia." The question which naturally recurs, is how big was the lemon?

It is reported that Fisk, Jr., said recently, "if Vanderbilt lives two years longer, I'll bust the old cuss," by which it is presumable that the classic Jim meant that the Erie, and not the Central, is to be made the grand thoroughfare of the continent.

The Rev. F. C. Routledge, and English inspector of schools, in a report to the Committee of Council on Education, says of the system of "exact copy" of a Life of David, written, he states, by "an otherwise shrewd and clever boy": "David was the son of Jesse, and when he was yet quite young he could play upon the harp; when his father was in trouble he used to send for his son. But above when Belt-shazzar was feasting a large feast and there appeared a hand upon the wall, and Belt-shazzar were afraid, but he called for his physicians together, so has he would get to know what the writing was." But they could not tell him, so then he said he would give any man a new suit of clothes that could tell him. So then he sent for David and David told him."

The University of South Carolina has just opened its Fall term under rather peculiar circumstances. It was expected that some negro students would apply for admission, and on this account there were but few applications from the white citizens of the State. But no negroes applied for admission to the University, and the result is that the entering class numbers but a handful of young men, who enjoy much more of education than distinctions of color.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* says; "The ceremonies of the Methodist Church Sunday last, after the regular services were very novel and interesting. The Swedish immigrants arranged themselves about the altar, and a portion of their services were gone through with. Mr. Charles Linn offered up prayer in their native language, and they all appeared to be deeply moved by the services."

A letter from Montreal says that Prince Arthur has changed his original purpose of delaying his visit to the States until next Spring, and will make his appearance among us some time during the early part of the Winter.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Belknap, the new Secretary of War, is described by the Keokuk (Iowa) *Gate City* as follows: The General is the very picture of life and health; is over six feet in height; weighs two hundred pounds; has fair hair and blue eyes, and is a perfect type of Saxon American manhood. His mental endowments are no less generous than his physics. He is large brained, clear headed, sensible, judicious and well educated; a good lawyer and an honest man. He brings to the discharge of the duties of the high place to which he has called the military, intellectual, and business qualifications that will make his administration of that office creditable, able and successful. He has no friends to reward, no enemies to punish; is free from all "rings," combinations and cliques, and will go into office unembarrassed by political or personal pledges. The President may depend upon his fidelity, and the people upon his undeviating attention to the public interests.

The will of Madam Jumel, who married Aaron Burr in his old age, is up before the New York Supreme Court, on a report of the referee to whom the Commissioner has been two years taking. The property left by Madam Jumel is estimated at $1,500,000, of which a Mr. Clase, one of her relatives, is now in full enjoyment. One Champlain Bowen claims to be a cousin of the lady, and demands a share of the property. His right depends on establishing the legitimacy of the testatrix.

Alexander T. Stewart, as a beginning of his Hempstead Plains improvement for the benefit of the working men of New York, has contracted for five hundred miles of streets and roadways, and the construction of five hundred dwelling houses.

An Irishman named Costello, has been arrested at Dubuque, and taken back to Ireland for the murder of his wife, committed *thirty years ago*. His nephew and the son of the murdered man, was instrumental in securing the detection and arrest of the murderer. Another romance of the law.

In Kossuth County, Iowa, the vote stood at the late election for Mcnll, Republican, 83, Gillaspy, Democratic, *none*. Seed wanted out there.

Mr. Dalrymple, the Minnesota farmer-lawyer, handled 50,000 bundles of wheat this year.

The New Haven *Lever* sounds this note or warning: "Beware, young man! The pearl powder now used by ler is poison! One touch of those eager lips and the fairest cheek may result in death most horribly! Beware!rre."

MR. GREELEY, who is running for Comptroller of New York, addresses himself to a class of Republicans thus: "There are a good many Republicans in this State who dislike the editor of the *Tribune*, and would like to hit him a good lick if they only knew how. We beg leave to advise them that they can only feed fat their grudge by voting and bringing up others to vote the Republican State ticket with his name scratched off. Staying away from the polls will not answer the purpose, as no one can tell that the blow was not aimed at Gen. Sigel or some other candidate; but going to the polls and voting the ticket with the obnoxious name erased from it will do the business. Where a candidate falls behind his ticket, every one can see what is meant and who is aimed at, and candidates who run behind are not likely to be nominated again. As some of these anti-Greeley Republicans are not very bright, and do not take the papers, we hope our readers will take pains to suggest to them the course above indicated, and show them how to follow it. Let us all enjoy the utmost freedom of choice, and vote exactly as we mean."

THE *Publishers' Circular*, the organ of the English booksellers, deplores the depressed condition of the book trade, and evinces as a consciousness that free trade is at the bottom of the mischief. Its remarks are as follows:

"The want of reciprocity on the part of other countries is beginning to call up in England the cry of protection, which is heard so loudly in New York and at Washington; and, truly, for our generous efforts we have had but a poor return. En ish publishers there are who talk of printing their works at Leipsic and importing them into England; and government itself will, in the next session, have much weight brought upon it for measures to protect all branches of industry. It was only the other day that a huge cargo of ready-made coffins came into the port of London—thousands of coffins, from the smallest size, three feet long, to the largest, fitted in each other, and the interstices filled with wooden spills or pipe-lights—a fit proof that man is but dust, and to worry night for those worklngmen who, as undertakers' carpenters, live by our deaths. But as it is, from the cradle to the grave British industry is suffering."

SINCE the organization of the order of Odd Fellows in this country, in 1830, up to and including 1869, the amount of revenue received by the order has been $1,111,014. For the receipts from 1860 to 1869 amounted to $13,111,133—an increase over the preceding ten years of but $159,000. The amount of relief afforded, as appears by the records of the order, from 1830 to 1869, was $13,775,000 42; and the number of members initiated 669,258. The ten years between and including 1850 and 1859 were the most prosperous the order has ever known in this country.

THE Greensburg *Herald* is of opinion that Governor Geary should pass Allegheny county by in making his appointments, as a proper rebuke for not giving a larger Republican majority. If the argument is good for anything it is equally forcible when applied to the Legislature. Do we understand the *Herald* wishes to be regarded as taking ground thus early against the re-election of the present State Treasurer, who is from Allegheny? It must intend that or nothing.

THE *Phrenological Journal* for November contains an analysis of Asa Packer. A better and more impartial one was made by the people of Pennsylvania in October. One was made for money, the other in spite of it.

BRIDGING WESTERN RIVERS.

Action of the Louisville Convention—Congress to be Moved On.

The report on river navigation, adopted by the Louisville Commercial Convention, takes strong ground in favor of a law of Congress "that will so regulate the construction of bridges as to secure navigation from needless obstruction, and, at the same time, afford every reasonable facility for railroad and common traffic across those streams." The Committee says:

It has been shown, on the authority of the best bridge engineers of this and other countries, that rivers can be thus bridged. We know, also, by what has already been accomplished both in Europe and America, that the mode of bridging is a mere matter of cost. It is, therefore, ill-advised economy that permits the utility of these rivers as channels of commerce to be impaired, merely to save a trifle in the cost of erecting bridges across them. It is undeniably true, that most of the bridges now spanning Western navigable rivers needlessly retard and impede commerce.

To the report is appended the draft of a law to be submitted to Congress. The first section is as follows:

That any bridge hereafter erected across the Ohio river shall be made with continuous or unbroken spans, and the span across the main low water channel shall be of not less elevation than ninety feet above low water mark, northern or high fortabove extreme high water mark, as understood at the points of location, which is heard so loudly in New York and at Washington; and, truly, for our generous efforts we have had but a poor return. En ish publishers there are who talk of printing their works at Leipsic and importing them into England; and government itself will, in the next session, have much weight brought upon it for measures to protect all branches of industry. It was only the other day that a huge cargo of ready-made coffins came into the port of London—thousands of coffins, from the smallest size, three feet long, to the largest, fitted in each other, and the interstices filled with wooden spills or pipe-lights—a fit proof that man is but dust, and to worry night for those worklngmen who, as undertakers' carpenters, live by our deaths. But as it is, from the cradle to the grave British industry is suffering."

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FRANCE.

An Incendiary Appeal to the Deputies.

If Louis Napoleon don't allow perfect liberty of the press in Paris, on political affairs, he certainly comes very near it. The *Rappel*, the organ of the extreme Radicals and opponents of imperialism in any shape or form, published the following article October 7th, on the duty of the Deputies to show their contempt of the order of the Government postponing the meeting of the chambers. It is about as urgent an appeal for revolution as could well be devised:

[From the Rappe.]

"What the *Tiers-parti* did at Versailles on the twentieth of June, 1789, the Left must do in Paris on the twenty-sixth of October, 1869. The forty deputies of whom it consists must meet on the Place de la Bastile. Let them wear conspicuously, not the scarf of the representatives of the people, as that was buried on the corpse of Baudin, but a tri-colored ribbon. Let them meet on that place which commemorates our liberation—let them be impassive, determined, pacific, strong in their prerogative; they need not even have in their pocket, as a profection against the police, the rebel pistol which the insurgent Louis Bonaparte used at Boulogne, nor the lawful pistol which the representatives Charras and Changarnier had under their hands on the night of the second of December. At the appointed hour let them proceed on foot through Paris. Let them walk down the Boulevards in silence, as the *Tiers-etat*, when it marched through Versailles. Let them give the people this noble sight of a group of men, aware of the strength of their conscience and their trust, giving a proof of obedience to the people and respect for the law. They will muster forty strong on leaving the Bastile; they will be one hundred thousand strong when they reach the Place de la Concorde. They will be followed by the acclamations of Paris. If the Left does this in obedience to the people of Paris and the Radical press, what will happen? Supposing that the mere dread of such a manifestation does not make the government repeal its arbitrary decision; supposing that the government chooses to wait and see the Left at work, what can it do? It cannot do nothing but an arrest *en masse*—that is to say, a *coup d'etat*—a *coup d'etat* of the Empire against the Empire. On that day the Revolution of the Republic will be avenged by the suicide of the *Deux Decembre*.

THE MONITOR SYSTEM.

What is Thought of It by Foreigners.

A British captain recently said:—"For nineteen years we had to deal with vessels which we knew were worthless to fight in. They were gorgeous in appearance, rich in tradition, associated in the past with all our naval glories, and it is a bitter thing to part with them; but still that old wooden fleet has been at last got rid of, for last night the First Lord of the Admiralty promised you that even your reserve in future should be an iron-clad one. Having got rid of that wooden fleet, you have now to prepare yourselves in the next ten years, if you are governed and led as you should be, to find the fleet trusting to steam machinery alone for its progress."

Whereupon the *Army and Navy Gazette* remarks:

"Until Americans and French, Prussians and Russians, decide upon ceasing to build ironclads, casting and building up towards guns, rifling and smooth-boring and manufacturing other implements for the ready and wholesale destruction of human life, we cannot afford to be behindhand; and so we fear the ugly, low, floating citadels must drive from the face of the waters the stately three-decker. War is a business, sad as it may be, and those who engage in it cannot indulge in a sentiment which might lead to bankruptcy. We must make up our mind to fight when called upon behind twelve or fifteen inches of iron armor-plates, and our movements regulated by steam power representing the combined strength of hite or ten thousand horses."

When the British navy comes down from these ducklers to "ugly, low citadels, protected by twelve or fifteen inches of iron, and propelled by "steam machinery alone," it will be a splendid realization of the American idea, first proposed by Stevens and made practical by Ericsson.

THE Nomads of Scotland.

Tinkers have never been in any community been considered as holding any very exalted position on the social ladder; but the tinkers of Scotland, according to the evidence given before a special committee lately sunk to a condition scarcely worthy to be called human. About twenty years back those people numbered about twelve or fifteen, and lived a nomadic life, generally bivouacking on some moor or border of a morass. They have, however, increased considerably, and now hordes of them are permanently located in each county. Two colonies of these Scotch Arabs have settled at Wick Bay, Caithness, in rocky caves close to the sea shore—so close, indeed, that one of their children indeed a way by caves and drowned. Here they herd like cattle, young and old, with no privacy or any regard for the commonest decencies of life. A fire is lighted in the center of the cave, for the whole; they have rocks for cushions and the hard ground for beds. The children have no clothing, going about perfectly naked when they are a year in the town their only covering is a piece of sail cloth or sack; and more than once visitors have seen perfectly naked adults lying drunk around the caves. Children are born in these dens, and from seven years old belong frequently mothers. The males—they can scarcely be called fathers—occasionally work at tinning, but the chief source of existence for the family is begging or stealing, the children being taught to pilfer from their earliest infancy. Attempts have been made by benevolent individuals to wean them from such wretching lives; but all endeavors have hitherto failed, food and house room offered free failing to change their habits. Every penny they can progress for drink, and their lives are pa sed in the most degrading and disgusting debauchery.

WE have just received the Returns of the British Board of Trade for the month of August and for the first eight months of the present year, from which we glean the following facts relative to the exports from this country. During the month of August the value of the pig iron exported hither was £49,407 against £22,674 in the same month last year, and for the eight months ending August 31, £305,283 against £141,566 last year; an increase of about ninety per cent. Of bar, angle, bolt, and rod iron, there was exported to this country in August, quantities valued at £21,279 against £2,721 in August of last year, and for the eight months £306,774, against £198,494 in 1868, an increase of fifty-five per cent. The railroad iron shipped hither in August, was valued at £186,711 against £190,358 during the same period last year, and for the eight months £1,711,039 ($8,381,286 gold declared value as compared with £1,379,831 in 1868; four times the quantity reported to any other country, excepting Russia. Boiler plates, hoops, and sheets were exported to the United States in August, to the value of £18,679 against £22,439 in 1868, and for the eight months £241,036 against £107,422 last year. Of cutlery, hardware and steel exhibit a like increase, but our limited space prevents a further examination.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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3-4 Plate, 16 and 20 Sizes. To the Manufacture of these Fine Watches the Company have devoted all the science and skill in the art at their command, and confidently claim that for fineness and beauty, no less than for the greater excellencies of mechanical and scientific correctness of design and execution, these Watches are unsurpassed anywhere. For sale by J. B. McFADDEN & CO., 95 Market street.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1852.

Open daily, from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of six Per Cent. free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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D. W. & A. S. Bell Solicitors. mwfsp

NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of WILLIAM FREW, deceased, late of Upton township, Allegheny county, will please call at the office of G. M. IRWIN, Ackerman, 33 Ohio street, Allegheny, and settle their accounts before Saturday, October 30th. After that time legal proceedings will be commenced against the defaulters.

ROBERT MOSES CHESS, Executor, &c.

October 19, 1869.

DIXON, SHARPLESS & CO.,

Produce Commission Merchants,

And Agents for the largest Cranberry Growers in New Jersey, 29 South Water street and 40 South Wharves, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Orders and Consignments Solicited. TTHS

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The subscribers will sell low for cash their stock, consisting of

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Office in Temperanceville, Allegheny county, Pa.
CHRISTIE & KENNEDY.

ALL SOLID AND FLUID

EXTRACTS,

Sugar-Coated Pills and Granules,

TOGETHER WITH

All Officinal and Late Pharmaceutical Preparations,

Will be furnished to Physicians and Druggists at LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES for these Reliable Goods.

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HEADACHE.

There are few persons but what suffer with Headache, many suffer a great deal or a great part of the time. To relieve the ache it is necessary to find out the cause. It may be, and in nine cases out of ten, caused by a derangement of the stomach that induces an improper flow of blood to the head, or that causes the blood to be unhealthy; or it may be that the Liver has become torpid and unable to perform its functions. In either case it is clear that medicines must be taken that will act directly upon the Stomach or Liver. For this purpose there is nothing better than

Dr. Sargent's Liver Pills.

They will rouse up the Liver to a healthy action remove any obstructions or undue accumulations of bile, and will also give vigor and tone to the Stomach. These Pills can be found at all Drug Stores. Price, 25 cents per box.

SOLE PROPRIETOR.

GEORGE A. KELLY,

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THE ELLERSHAUSEN PROCESS.

The Superior Quality Imparted to Good Iron, the great Improvement in Inferior Iron and the Reduced Cost, commend it to all Manufacturers of Iron.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF

FINE DRESS GOODS,

WHICH THEY OFFER AT LOW PRICES.

JUST OPENED,

MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Silks, Poplins,
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Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins,
Wool Plaids,
Cashmere Plaids,
Plaid Poplins,
Mantilla Velvets,
Astracans,
Chinchillas and Beaver Cloths.
Fine Plaid and Striped Wool Shawls,
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Blankets, Flannels
Cloths, Cassimeres
And Jeans,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS,

NO. 57 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas

STOCKS, BONDS,

AND

OTHER SECURITIES,

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. eod

Tradesmen's National Bank,

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NEW JEWELRY STORE

JUST OPENED.

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A BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF

FINE WATCHES,
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PRICES MODERATE AND NO MISREPRESENTATIONS.

Both Members of the Firm are Practical Workmen of Long Experience and Thorough Knowledge of their Business.

Particular Attention Given to Repairing and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

GROCERIES, &C.

City and Country Merchants

WANTING

FANCY, CHOICE OR PRIME

Rio Coffee,

Can Select from the Largest Stock in the City and at the Lowest Prices,

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LITTLE & BAIRD'S,

112 AND 114 SECOND AVENUE.

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS.

White Lead,
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DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD PITTSBURGH PA.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS

Pure White Lead.....91 parts.
Oil.....9
100

$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the cont

The Daily Commercial.

THE OLDEN TIME.

A Tour from the East to Ohio in 1803.—The Youghiogheny.—Primitive Boats.—Petroleum.

In 1805 Thaddeus Maxion Harris, A. M., member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, published the "Journal of a Tour into the Territory Northwest of the Alleghany Mountains," made by him "in the spring of the year 1803, with a geographical and historical account of the State of Ohio, illustrated with the original maps and views." The illustrations are, first, "An original map of the Allegheny, Monongahela and Yohiogheny rivers. 2. A map of the State of Ohio, by the Hon. Rufus Putnam, Esq., Surveyor General of the United States, made from actual surveys. 3. A map of the tract appropriated for military services. 4. A ground plat of the city of Marietta. 5. A view of the ancient mounds and fortification on the Muskingum."

The "Tour" commenced March 29th, 1803, by post-road from Boston, through New York and Philadelphia to Lancaster, thence through Carlisle and Shippensburg to Strasburg, at the foot of the mountains, where the "Journal" opens—on the anniversary of the settlement at Marietta, "Thursday, April 7, 1803." After spending a week in crossing the mountains, he reached the banks of a stream of which he says:

The name of this Yohioghany river is spelt, by some writers Yohogany, and by other Yoghiogeni; but the common pronunciation is Yohogony, and the inhabitants in these parts call it "the Yok river."

This was long before steamboats were known, and flatboats are spoken of as something new and wonderful. He describes them as follows:

"These boats are generally called 'Arks;' and are said to have been invented by Mr. Kruger, on the Juniata, about ten years ago. They are square and flat-bottomed; about forty feet by fifteen, with sides six feet deep; covered with a roof of thin boards, and accommodated with a fire-place. They require but four hands to navigate them; carry no sail, and are wafted down by the current."

Pittsburgh at that time contained "about 2,500 inhabitants; 40 stores and shops; two printing offices; and two glass houses." Oil seems, even then, to have had "much repute" in Pittsburgh, but only as a "medicine." Mr. H. says:

"The *Seneca Indian Oil* in so much repute here is *Petroleum*; a liquid bitumen, which comes through fissures of the rocks and coal in the mountains, and is found floating on the surface of the waters of several springs in the flats part of the country, whence it was skimmed off, and kept for use. From a strong vapour which arises from it when first collected, it appears to combine with it sulphureous particles. It is very inflammable. In these parts it is used as a medicine; and probably, in external applications with considerable success. For callblains and rheumatism it is considered an infallible specific. I suppose it to be the bitumen which Pliny describes under the name of Naptha. Lib. II. ch. 105.

Mr. Harris probably had as little idea of the extent and value of *Pennsylvania oil* when he wrote this, as Pliny had when *he* wrote chapter 105 of Lib. II.

Views of Montana.

Governor Ashley, of Montana, in a letter to the *Toledo Blade*, giving the results of his observations, in an extended tour through his dominions, and narrating its attractions for emigrants, shows almost an embarrassment of riches. He says the country is peculiarly adapted to stock, and that horses, mules, cattle and sheep subsist the year round upon nutritious grasses, without shelter or care, and that "as a rule, cattle and sheep are always too fat rather than too lean for table use." To anticipate the skeptics he shows that he was one, but was convinced by his senses.

This to me, for a time, seemed quite incredible but I find by careful inquiry and from experience, that it is an absolute fact. Indeed, all the hotels, restaurants, and everywhere, the beef and mutton served is by far too fat to eat, and this is the universal complaint among new comers.

But we suppose the adaptive operation of nature will in time fit the taste of the inhabitants to the fatness of the country.

But the stock raisers cut it even fatter in their profits. For the Governor says:

After careful inquiry, I find that in the Bitter Root Valley the average cost of raising cattle, until they are three years old, is from six to ten dollars. In no instance did any farmer estimate the cost to exceed ten dollars each. Ten cattle which I have seen that were three years old would average, when slaughtered, from eight hundred to one thousand pounds, and the market price by the hundred head is ten cents per pounds in gold.

One hundred dollars in gold for a "critter" which cost but ten dollars to raise! Truly, as the Governor remarks: "Even a sinner ought to be satisfied with such profits." And why not a saint? But is it not rather hard on those who have to pay these prices?

The Governor describes a pretty "sizeable" wheat field:

The Gallatin Valley, which is about as large as Rhode Island, I found to be practically one vast field, stretching away as far as the eye could reach, and covered with golden grain which was then being harvested by reaping machines from the States.

And the yield is remarkable. He says:

I have seen wheat growing, which has since been harvested, that yielded *seventy bushels to the acre*, and I have seen good sized fields of wheat which averaged forty-eight bushels to the acre. Fifty, sixty, and even *one hundred bushels* of oats to the acre have been harvested in more than one of the valleys I have named.

It would be captious if we inquired where the field was marked for this wheat from this one field as large as the State of Rhode Island. But the Governor says:

On everything produced by farmers, the profits are enormous. The miners will have them, and they have the gold to pay for them.

As to timber the Governor thus reproaches the ignorance of the wise-acre:

In all these valleys and on all the mountains adjoining, there are millions of acres of cedar, hemlock, pine and other timber, the most beautiful in the world. Many of the trees are from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and sixty feet high, and from five to eight feet in diameter. If Solomon had known anything of this country, he probably would not have sent to the forests of Lebanon for its scrub cedars.

We shall not dispute anything in Montana under Governor Ashley, but is it proper to speak of the cedars of Lebanon, whose magnificence is commemorated by Scripture as scrubs? Is it pious to vaunt this as "beating all hollow" the land distinguished as God's land of promise to His favorite people? And furthermore, some recent exponders have found that California is the Ophir from which Solomon brought gold for the temple, and, if so, why not cedars from Montana? So, Governor Ashley's presumption exceeds his knowledge of Scripture.

There is one property of Montana which such political economists as Aristotle, Malthus and John Stuart Mill will find a most serious calamity in the future—the inhabitants never die. In time the population must outgrow the means of subsistence. For Governor Ashley says:

The Catholic "Fathers" who have been in the western part of this Territory for twenty-five and thirty years tell me that they do not know of a single white man dying a natural death in the Bitter Root Valley in the past quarter of a century. This fact speaks volumes.

In another part of the letter Governor Ashley thus announced, with the confidence of prophesy, his conviction of what the Montana climate, together with the universal mixing of races, would do for the elevation of men.

I believe, with the proper mingling of races, that this mountain country is destined to produce the grandest race of men in the world.

And it is also to be a race of immortals.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The Far Northwest.

William McDougall, recently appointed by the Canadian Government to govern the Northwest territory of the New Dominion, has arrived at his satrapy. The region under his charge, is that immense and fertile country wrested by Canada from the Hudson Bay Company, and drained by the waters of the Saskatchewan and Red Rivers. The outlet of these waters is Lake Winnepeg, which empties by Nelson's River, into Hudson's Bay. Byand-by there will be a regular line of steamers from Liverpool through Hudson's Straits to Fort Nelson. But we can wait for these. Meantime the importance of this Great Northwest is worth consideration. In 1860, Mr. Seward, standing in St. Paul, said, "Here is the place where the *richest region* of North America must pour out its tributes to the whole world. * * * The ultimate last seat of government on this continent will be found somewhere not far from the spot where I stand." In 1857 Minnesota imported her breadstuffs. In 1867, she exported 12,000,000 bushels of wheat. The isothermal line which passes through the wheat belt of Russia, and crosses the Southern point of Long Island, touches the Southern point of Lake Michigan, bends Northward to St. Paul, and then passes up to latitude 52, three degrees North of the boundary line between us and Canada. Here, on those upper waters, flowing to Hudson's Bay and to Mississippi, is the best wheat growing region in the world. It offers an unrivalled route for a railway to the Pacific, and it has for its Eastern gateways Lake Superior and the Mississippi River.

It is not without reason that the people of our Northwest look with interest upon the growth of this Canadian Northwest over which Governor McDougall has sway. They look upon it as the future path of a Canadian Pacific Railroad, and as the St. Paul *Press* says, they expect to witness "in the Northwestern Territory something like a repetition of our Western political progress, in the successive rise in those vast areas of several States from a territorial condition, each in turn claiming admission to the Confederation. A law, stronger than the Canadian Government, must forever unite that region to Minnesota in close commercial alliance and neighborly friendship, and we don't believe that Governor McDougall will find us such bad neighbors that he will be inclined to repel an association which, nevertheless, our Yankee obstrusiveness will oblige us to inflict upon him."

This region lies between our possession and Alaska and ourselves. It is a goodly land, and one upon which we may look with hope and expectation. Mr. Seward hinted at its probable future in his Alaska speech, and comes it must to us in the end, peacefully and naturally. Its outlet for years will be through Minnesota. The railway to Pembina will cross the frontier and push its way into the interior of the colony, and before they are aware, the subjects of Governor McDougall will be Americans in interest and feeling.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

Napoleon in 1848.

The *Courrier de la Sarthe* publishes the following proclamation, which was posted on the walls of Boulogne in 1848, at the time of the landing of the future Napoleon III., when he came from England to assume the position of representative of the people, which had just been confided to him by the electors of several departments:

"FRENCHMEN! MY DEAR FELLOW CITIZENS—I have come to respond to the appeal which you have made to my patriotism. The mission which you impose on me is a glorious one, and I shall know how to fulfill it. Full of the gratitude for the affection you have carried towards me, I bring you my whole life, my whole soul. They belong to you, as did the life and soul of that man, whose glory, the inheritance of us all, has by its reflection pointed out to your suffrages my devotion. Proscribed condemned to obscurity, but which I shall know how to render conspicuous if ever dangers should threaten our common country. Brothers and citizens, it is not a pretender who comes to receive into your midst. I have not meditated in exile to put myself in pretendue is a calamity. I shall never be ungrateful—never a malefactor. It is as a sincere and ardent democratic reformer that I come before you. I call to witness the mighty shade of the man of the age, as I solemnly make these promises. I will be, as I always have been, the child of France. In every Frenchman I shall always see a brother. I ask for rights for every one since my rights. The democratic republic shall be the object of my worship. I will be its priest. Never will I seek to clothe myself in the imperial purple. Let my heart be withered with ice in my breast on the day when I forget what I owe to you and to France. Let my lips be forever closed if I ever pronounce a word, a blasphemey, against the republican sovereignty of the French people. Let me be accursed on the day when I allow the propagation, under my name, of doctrines contrary to the democratic principles which ought to direct the government of the republic. Let me be condemned to the pillory on the day, which a criminal and a traitor, I shall dare to lay a sacrilegious hand on the rights of the people—whether by fraud, with its consent, or by force and violence against it. Believe in me as I have faith in you. Let one cry issue from all our breasts, as a prayer addressed to heaven, "*Vive a jamais la Republique!*"

"LOUIS BONAPARTE."

Napoleon in 1848.

The *Courrier de la Sarthe* publishes the following proclamation, which was posted on the walls of Boulogne in 1848, at the time of the landing of the future Napoleon III., when he came from England to assume the position of representative of the people, which had just been confided to him by the electors of several departments:

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"LOUIS BONAPARTE."

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Training Muscle and Morals.

Dr. Nathan Allen, of Lowell, Mass., has written a timely pamphlet entitled "Physical Culture in Amherst College." The Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette* bases upon it an article from which the following extract is taken:

Besides the many fruitful points which the pamphlet brings out in explicit statement, it abounds in inferences of a most important practical nature. One of these has reference to what may be termed the *muscular industries*, and the place these must hold in every plan for promoting the well-being of men. Now, say what we will about the dignity of man, a sound healthy, copeptic stomach lies at the foundation of all solid human welfare. In the long run even the mental and moral health depend upon it. But to secure this the whole muscular system in all its parts must be vigorous and well developed; which can only come by regular and systematic exercise of the body; and the more this is done in works of duty and usefulness, the better. To make the most and the best of what we have and are in a state of wholeness or health is the prime condition; for this word best expresses that essential unity and solidarity of our being wherein no one part can suffer, but that all, sooner or later, must suffer with it. And so, in fact, where the brain and nervous system are stimulated and developed out of proportion and harmony with the nutritive and muscular system, bad moral and mental effects are sure to follow. Even traits of the lowest animal, vicious and propensities are thereby worked into abnormal activity; a morbid craving for high excitement is generated, and the mind loses its balance and is shaken from the calmness of truth under the captivations of that which merely excites, novelty, eccentricity, and exorbitancy; the proper components of self-control drown, and restless vanities often supervene, and a raging thirst for admiration and applause; the sober duties and helpful services of life, especially the quiet, simple pleasures of home, become dull, insipid and unattractive, often positively irksome and disgusting.

Under this head Dr. Allen has one passage which we cannot make up our minds to leave unquoted, and which ought to be laid deeply to heart by our educational guides. He is speaking of the gymnastic exercises used at Amherst: "There is another advantage from the exercise worthy of notice; that is in preventing vicious and irregular habits. While no system of gymnastics alone can be expected to break up settled habits of dissipation, such as intemperance, licentiousness, and the excessive use of tobacco, or any other stimulant, still combined with other good influences, they have a direct tendency to forestall or arrest such practices, by giving a safe vent to the animal spirits, by regularity of physical exercise, by improving the general health, and producing a more normal condition of the brain. But there is a vice more terrible in its effects, both physical and mental, upon the student, than either of the above, and over which gymnastic exercises have great influence. In fact, it is the testimony of the highest medical authorities, that regular and tolerably severe gymnastic exercise is not only the most effective means of preventing or checking this vice, but is really the best curative agent; and it is a gratifying fact that we can add the testimony of the Professor in this department, that gymnastics have been working to a like result in this institution."

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SCAIFE WM. B., 119 AND 121 FIRST street, manufacturers of Copper Pipes of all kinds. Particular attention to Pipes for Rolling Mills, &c., wherever strength and durability are required.

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HENDERSON J. & BROTHERS, 266 Liberty street, Dealers in Drugs, Paints and Patent Medicines.

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ATLAS WORKS, MOR

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

First and Second Days' Proceedings—Reports, Etc.

SECOND DAY.

The eighth annual session of the United Presbyterian Synod of Pittsburgh commenced in the Second U. P. Church, Rev. T. H. Hanna, on Sixth avenue, Wednesday evening.

The annual sermon was delivered by Rev. J. U. Campbell, the retiring moderator, after which the congregation sang a portion of the one hundred and second psalm.

The roll was called by W. J. Reid, stated clerk, after which Rev. D. C. Boyd was elected moderator for the ensuing year.

Synod then adjourned to meet at nine o'clock yesterday morning, Rev. J. W. McFarland concluding with prayer.

Morning Session.

The Synod met at the appointed hour yesterday morning, and was opened with prayer by the Moderator.

The roll was then called and the minutes of the first day's session read and approved.

Rev. J. D. Telford was on motion elected Assistant Clerk.

The Moderator nominated the following Committees and the nominations were confirmed by the Synod:

Bills and Overtures—Revs. J. R. Johnston, J. G. Brown, D.D., James Kelso, John M. Adair and Mr. Alexander Wilson.

Judicial—Revs. D. Carson, W. H. Andrews, James Grier, D.D., D. W. Collins and Mr. Wm. Gribben.

Narrative and State of Religion—Revs. Oliver Katz, Byron Porter and Mr. Thomas Fagans.

Devotional Exercises—Revs. J. R. Sharpe, J.G. Carson and Mr. N. Ballantine.

Finance—Revs. Thos. Ralph, John Jamison and Mr. M. H. Clark.

Boards of the Church—Rev. D. H. Pollock, D. R. Kerr, R.D., John Easton, D.D., Wm. M. McElwee, D.D., and S. B. Reed.

Theological Seminary—Revs. John C. Telford, B. Gracey, D.D., S. H. Graham' T. F. Boyd, R. G. Ferguson.

Minutes of Synod—Revs. D. Barclay, J. W. McFarland and Mr. J. M. Bryant.

Leave of Absence—Revs. R. H. Boyd, D. S. Kennedy, James Given, J. L. Purdy and Mr. D. K. McKnight.

Minutes of Presbyteries—Big Spring—Rev. D. K. Duff and Mr. S. Giffin.

Chartiers—Rev. J. M. Cookins and Mr. Wm. Witherspoon.

Conemaugh—Rev. W. R. McKee and Mr. Mark Babb.

Frankfort—Rev. Wm. Coleman, and Mr. S. George.

Monongahela—Rev. D. M. McClelland and Joseph Harbridge.

Westmoreland—Rev. J. T. Brownlee and Mr. J. M. Marshall.

The reports of the Board of Home Missions, of Freedmen's Missions, and of Education were read and referred to the Committee on the Board of the Church.

The report of the Directors of the Allegheny Theological Seminary was read and referred to the Committee on Theological Seminary. The report showed the progress of the Seminary for the past year, and represented the institution in a very flourishing condition.

A complaint from the session of Mt. Pleasant congregation against the Presbytery of Chartiers, together with accompanying papers was read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The complaint was that the Presbytery had granted to Mr. W. W. Cockins a certificate of standing, thereby infringing on the rights of the session.

A paper from the Presbytery of Conemaugh respecting the action of the last Assembly on secret societies was read and referred to the Committee on Bills and Overtures. This paper sets forth that the action of the Assembly only excinded Odd Fellows and Free Masons from the privileges of the church.

A petition from the session of Peter's Creek congregation, asking a change in the boundaries of Presbytery, was also referred to the Committee on Bills and Overtures.

The hours of meeting were fixed at 9 A. M. 2, and 7:30 o'clock P. M.; the hours of adjournment at 12:30 and 4:30 o'clock.

The Presbytery of Frankfort asked and obtained leave of absence.

The Judicial Committee was instructed to report on the complaint on the Mt. Pleasant session in the afternoon. Immediately after the reading of the minutes, their report to be made the order of the day for that hour.

Rev. John Douglass, D.D., of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and the ministers of the other Synods of the United Presbyterian Church who were present, were invited to sit with the Synod as corresponding members.

The Committee on Devotional Exercises presented a report, which was adopted, and also the accompanying resolutions:

Resolved, That a conference be had during the next sessions of the Synod on the relation of the baptized youth to the Church, Rev. Dr. Kerr to open the discussion.

Resolved, That half an hour be spent each morning in devotional exercises, under the direction of the Moderator.

The Synod then proceeded to select a place for the next meeting of Synod, Canonsburgh, Washington county, Pa., being chosen. The hour of meeting was fixed at two o'clock P. M.

Leave of absence for the rest of the morning session was granted to the Judicial Committee.

The report of the Presbytery of Frankfort was read and referred to the Committee on Narrative and State of Religion.

The records of Synod and of the Presbyteries were referred to their respective Committees.

Synod then adjourned, with prayer by Dr. Scroggs.

Afternoon Session.

The Synod met and was opened with prayer by the Moderator.

The calling of the roll was dispensed with, and the minutes of the morning session read and approved.

The Judicial Committee not being ready to report, the delegate to the Presbyterian Synod of Pittsburgh, told which appointment he had, and that he had attended the meeting of that Synod, and that he been cordially received.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures presented a report on the petition of Peter's Creek Congregation, which was adopted.

The petition asking change of boundary was granted.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures presented a report on the paper from the Conemaugh Presbytery respecting secret societies, which, after discussion, was laid on the table to take up the order of the day.

The Synod then proceeded to the order of the day, viz: the report of the Judicial Committee on the complaint of the session of Mt. Pleasant congregation, which, after considerable discussion, was adopted.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, Synod adjourned with prayer by Rev. Wm. Carlisle.

Evening Session.

The Synod met at half-past seven o'clock last evening, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Wm. J. Reid.

The minutes of the afternoon session were read and approved.

A conference on the Boards of the Church then took place, Rev. D. W. Collins occupying the chair.

Rev. Dr. Gracey made a brief speech in reference to the extension of the Board of Church Missions, urging upon the congregations the necessity for liberal contributions toward that end.

Rev. Mr. Reid followed Mr. Gracey in a lengthy address on the same subject, stating that money was badly needed, not only for the extension of the mission, especially in the far West, where the tide of humanity was constantly drifting. He was earnestly interested in this work, and hoped that such aid would be afforded by this and all other Synods, as would result in most glorious accomplishments.

Dr. Reid, on concluding, introduced Rev. W. C. Williamson, who for some time past has been laboring in Kansas City, Missouri. He reported the affairs of the church in that county in a very good condition, although considerable trouble had been experienced in getting a church started. Money was needed now and he was present with the Synod for the purpose of securing sufficient funds to finish the church already started. Mr. Williamson then gave a lengthy account of the trials and disadvantages met with, but thanked God that they had all been overcome and a church begun. He thought that in one year from now the church in Kansas City could stand alone, without assistance. The western country was overcrowded with young men at present, many of them anxious to enter the field. Master in the good work of extending His Word, and it was sad to think that the means for that end could not be provided.

Rev. Mr. McArthur now spoke to the Conference on the subject of the extension of the Board of Missions and church extension, urging that ministers should set examples before their congregations, and impress upon them the idea of increased liberality in their donations. He favored the union of the Board of Missions and Church Extension.

Rev. David Blair was the next speaker. He believed the Millenium was fast approaching, and that it was the duty of every one to go forth and preach the gospel, on every stump on which a stand could be secured. The speaker, one of the patriarchs of the church, spoke for some time on the question.

Rev. Mr. Stephenson, formerly Missionary to India, next addressed the Conference on the importance of missions in that country.

A motion was made that the Conference now rise and report.

Mr. Gracey moved that the Conference report and ask leave to sit again.

The motion as amended was adopted.

The Moderator then resumed the chair, and Mr. Collins reported that the Synod had had a very interesting conference on the subject of Board of Foreign Missions, Board of Freedmen and of Education, and asked leave to sit again. Accepted and Adopted.

A motion to adjourn was made, when a member moved to continue in session another hour longer, in order to consider the matters before the Synod in the afternoon.

Dr. Gracey's motion was changed to meet a half hour earlier this morning for that purpose, and with that understanding the motion to adjourn was carried. Rev. J. S. Sands closing with prayer.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage and on account of insufficient address. The writers can get them by applying at the postoffice:

Barbey & Co., New York.
Cameron, J. D., Allegheny, Pa.
Cox, Singer & Co., Peoria, Ill.
Dawson, Mrs., Chicago, Ill.
Devlin, Miss Georgia, Wilkins, Pa.
Dickson, J. S., Bakerstown, Pa.
Hiltzad, Mrs. C., Philadelphia, Pa.
Shoemaker, Jno., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Watson, E. F., Concord, Ill.
Wilson & Co., Fulton, Indiana, Pa.

DISCHARGED.—Charles Hoenig, whose arrest for shooting a little girl in Allegheny City, was noted yesterday, was kept in the lock-up until yesterday morning, when he was released, the child's parents declining to prosecute. It appears that the child was not seriously injured, as was at first supposed. The pistol was not loaded with ball, but with powder, and struck chiefly in the disfiguring of the countenance of the little girl by the powder.

CALL ACCEPTED.—Rev. George P. Hays, of Wooster, Ohio, has accepted a unanimous call presented to him by the Central Presbyterian Church, Allegheny. He commands a high place among this people on next Sabbath morning, October 24th. Three years has been noted in former days for the ability and faithfulness of its pastor. Also, for its increase in members. We hope to see former gracious times resumed in this Church.

COUNTY OFFICIAL MARRIED.—Lieutenant J. G. West, deputy clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, was married on Tuesday evening to Miss Mary H. Vickroy. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's parents, Mount Johnstown, Pa., Rev. Wm. Johnston officiating. Mr. West was congratulated by a large number of friends on his return to this city yesterday.

DISTILLERY SEIZURE.—Some days ago it was stated that the distillery of Everly & Sands, at Brownsville, had been seized for not having stamps according to the law. Since then the distillery has been seized for alleged intrusions of the internal revenue law. The case is undergoing an investigation.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Verdict of Guilty of Manslaughter in the Grimm case—Supreme Court proceedings—Trial Lists for To-day—Verdict of Guilty in the Murphy Tobacco Case, etc., etc.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Stowe and Mellon.

In this Court yesterday the concluding arguments in the case of John Grimm, indicted for the murder of James Shovelin, were heard, Gen. Collier made the closing address to the jury, and was followed by Marshal Swartzlander, Esq., for the prosecution. Judge Mellon then charged the jury, instructing them as to the law in the case. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty of voluntary manslaughter.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Mellon.

The following business was transacted in this Court yesterday:

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

Henry Gantschey was arraigned on an indictment charging him, on 6th ult. of A. Aronson, merchant tailor, with destroying signs, valued at about thirty dollars. Jury out.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Charles Seeley was tried on a similar assault and battery, on oath of Wm. Walker, a colored man. It appears the negro worked at the Grant House, Allegheny, of which the defendant is proprietor. The offense is alleged to have been committed on the night of October 5th, at the Grant House. On trial.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

Court met at ten o'clock, A. M.

Bardwell's appeal, Erie county; argument concluded by Curtis and Brown for appellants. On motion of Wm. Baxley, Esq., Wm. Reeban, of Venango county, was duly qualified and admitted to practice as an attorney of this Court.

Kiser et. al's. appeal, Forest county; argued by A. B. McCalmont for appellants, and by Lathy contra.

Carriger's appeal, Somerville Bank, Jefferson county; argued by Gordon for plaintiff in error and by Conrad contra.

Barnes vs. Clarion county; argued by W. P. Jenks for plaintiff in error and by Corbett contra.

Reiner vs. Bell, Clarion county; argued by Lathy for plaintiff in error and by Conrad contra.

Adjourned.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

The first case taken up yesterday was that of P. H. Boody vs. Nicholas Snyder, action to recover for work and labor done. Jury out.

Annie Miller vs. Andrew Lang, executor of John Miller, deceased; action to recover three hundred dollars due under act of Assembly. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 72, Reed vs. Young et al.
No. 145, Hazlett vs. Newell.
No. 146, Hazlett vs. Newell.
No. 147, Phelan vs. Ramsley.
No. 149, Mawhinney vs. Moore.
No. 150, Hollinshead vs. Peters.
No. 153, Davis vs. Finch.
No. 154, Hancock vs. Hamilton.
No. 155, Harkins vs. Kellar.
No. 156, Shaffer vs. Rafter.
No. 159, Hall vs. Simmons.
No. 160, Ertle vs. King.

District Court—Judge Kilpatrick.

In the case of Austin for use vs. Gamble, previously reported, a verdict was yesterday rendered in favor of the plaintiff for $100.

Owners of canal boat "Ella" vs. the owners of steam tug "Storm No. 2;" action to recover for alleged injury to boat. It is stated that plaintiffs entrusted to defendants the care of the canal boat while in tow of the latter, and defendant was charged with having failed to make a report to the Assessor of the number of screws missing from the boat's machinery, and to give bonds for the same. The defense claimed that the report had been made, and that use had been reported and bonds to the full amount given for that purpose. It appeared however, that several screw presses were there as auxiliary, were standing in the magnificent, a fact of which the owner of the defendant, was not used at all, and that it was not known that the hired press had been returned. It was not denied that the presses were standing, but the failure to report was claimed not considered a violation of the law. For the government it was shown that about the time of the issue of the indictment the defendant reported nine presses, an additional one, while no evidence was offered by the defense to show that any new presses had been put up after the preceding report. It was decided at the part of the government that the law requires all presses to be reported, and if they are not used they must be removed or bonds given for them. Judge McClandless submitted the question whether there was a failure to report presses in the establishment, and a verdict as given above was rendered.

In the three cases of the United States vs. Crabbe and Hamlin, et. al., judgment was opened and the cases continued to the January term.

The forfeiture of recognizances in the cases of the United States vs. Julius Alder and Frederick Alder, was remitted.

A motion to quash the indictment in the case of the United States vs. Hoffstot et. al., of G. F. Stickenger, was made on the part of the respondent.

Court adjourned until this morning at ten o'clock.

List of United States Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending October 19, 1869, and reported officially for the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 96,895—Harness-saddle; Algernon Gillam, Pittsburgh.

No. 96,936—Washing machine; Wm. Leighty, Ebensburg.

No. 96,954—Steam generator; Wm. J. Reed, West Middlesex, assignor to himself, John M. Clapp and Warner Pearson, New Castle.

No. 96,972—Fruit-jar; Joseph Bonner, Pittsburgh.

Design 2716—Ornamenting glass ware; John Bryce, East Birmingham.

THE COULTER-MEEKIL RACK.—We were informed yesterday that John Meekil, the celebrated oarsman of Cold Spring, New York, will arrive in the city on Saturday next, and during his stay here will be the guest of the Constitution House, Market alley. James Hamill and William Haley proprietors. Meekil will immediately go into training for the race which comes off on the 30th proximo, on the lower Monongahela course. The race has thus far created very little excitement, but considerable interest will no doubt be manifested as the day on which it takes place draws nigh.

RESISTED AN OFFICER.—George Hall was before Mayor Brush yesterday charged with having resisted Lieut. M. B. Emmett, while in the discharge of his duties. It appears that the officer mentioned undertook to arrest Hall on Smithfield street, on Tuesday evening, for disorderly conduct. He offered resistance, and, being the shoutest of the two, finally released himself from the officer and went on his way. Yesterday he was apprehended on a warrant, and made Hon. Honor and held to bail for a hearing on Saturday.

ALLEGED DISEASED MEAT.—Adam Weaver, Meat Inspector, has made information charging Thomas Lindsay, a butcher in East Liberty, with selling diseased meat. Mr. Weaver, in making his rounds, found a piece of objectionable pork at a shop on Fifth avenue, and made information and warrant received of the shop, who proved satisfactorily that he had obtained the meat in East Liberty. A hearing will be had in the case soon.

THE LECTURE THIS EVENING.—Josh Billings, the well known humorist, will lecture at Lafayette Hall this evening, under the auspices of Hay's Post No. 3, Grand Army of the Republic. This is Mr. Shaw's first appearance in this city, and, judging in a manner by which his writings have long been appreciated by our citizens, he will no doubt be greeted with a large audience. The subject of the lecture is "Milk."

CONCERT IN MANCHESTER.—The popular Allegheny Quartette Club will give a vocal and instrumental concert this evening in the Sixth United Presbyterian Church, corner of Franklin and Chartiers streets, Allegheny, late Manchester. The proceeds of the concert will be for the benefit of the church, and the entertainment will be a pleasing one, it is hoped none who can will fail to attend it.

RESIGNED.—August Ammon, Esq., Burgess of East Birmingham, has resigned his position and Mr. C. Schultz, the newly elected Burgess will take the chair at the next meeting of the Borough Council. Mr. Ammon's term did not expire until March, but for reasons best known to himself he has turned over the office to Mr. Schultz.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—Captain Reed last evening received the following telegram: "La Grange, Ohio, October 20th. Tell James Philips to organize the pleasure party. Capt. Reed says he don't know either of the parties mentioned in the dispatch, and is anxious to know what it means.

BIRTH AT THE EMIGRANT DEPOT.—About ten o'clock yesterday morning, a German woman, who with her husband and family arrived on the emigrant train from the East, gave birth to a child. The mother and child are doing well, and the family intend to proceed West soon.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS MEETING.—The wholesale liquor dealers of Pittsburgh and vicinity will hold a meeting at the Board of Trade Rooms, corner Wood and Virgin alley, this afternoon, at two o'clock, to respond to the call of the Liquor dealers of the West.

BONFIRES.—The police have been instructed to arrest all boys detected in building bonfires, and scarcely a day passes but the lock-up does not contain an urchin or two for so offending. They are reprimanded and warned not to repeat the offense and discharged.

STILL IN THE LOCK-UP.—The man arrested on Monday night and placed in the lock-up, suffering from *mania a potu*, is still confined in a cell therein. His friends should see to this as the lock-up is by no means a fit place for him.

CHARTIERS VALLEY RAILROAD.—It is stated that the engineer of the Chartiers Valley Railroad has been instructed to let that portion of the line from Cannonsburg up to the farm of Hon. John H. Ewing.

ARM BROKEN.—On Tuesday afternoon, a little boy named John Regan, while playing with some companions in the vicinity of the Fort Pitt Glass Works, had his left arm broken. The fracture was reduced by Dr. Donnelly.

COMMITTED.—Wm. Portens, charged with passing counterfeit money, was yesterday committed for trial by S. C. McCandless, Esq., United States Commissioner.

THE WOOL THIEF.—Edward Blumer, the alleged wool thief, whose arrest was noticed yesterday, has been committed to jail by Mayor Drum to answer a charge of larceny.

FREIGHT REDUCED.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has reduced the rates of freight on pig metal seventy-five cents per ton, to take effect immediately.

Public Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Balfe's *Bohemian Girl* is probably the most attractive opera in the repertories of our English Opera Troupes, and its announcement for performance is pretty sure to draw a large audience in Pittsburgh. The Academy was filled last evening as usual, to hear Parepa Rosa's troupe interpret this opera. The performance introduced a new tenor, Mr. Nordblom, in the character of *Thaddeus*. He did not seem to be in good voice, as it was rather defective in the low notes, although in the middle and upper register it was clear and musical. His limited knowledge of the English language was also against him, as well as the fact that it was only his fifth appearance in English opera. The chief interest in the play, however, centered in Miss Rose Heisse, the young prima donna soprano, who also made her debut in *Arline*. On her first appearance she was kindly greeted by the audience, and at once put herself in sympathy with them. She is small and attractive in person, arch in her manner, and her voice is a flexible light soprano of considerable compass. She sings her *role* with apparently little effort, and in her stage movements is free and unembarrassed. She is destined to become popular as the representative of the juvenile heroines of the lyric drama. *Messrs. Campbell*, as the *Count*, and Seguin as *Devilshoof*, were excellent. The choruses were delightfully rendered.

To-night will be given for the first time here the comic opera of The Black Domino.

OPERA HOUSE.—There was a large and fashionable audience here last evening to hear the Richings Troupe in the *Bohemian Girl*, and they were prodigal in applause, which indicated the high performance given of the opera. Mrs. Richings Barnard was, of course, the central figure in the cast, and her admirable personation of *Arline* was a treat worth seeing. She was never in better voice, and in the part was fully up to the vivacity of former times. The new tenor, Mr. Henry Haigh, made his first appearance here, as *Thaddeus*. He has a full, rounded and pure tenor voice, although at times it is rather robust. The *Gipsy Queen* of Gamble's opera and "Fair Land of Poland" were very clever] sung, and elicited enthusiastic *encores*. Mr. Haigh in the acquisition to the opera troupe. Mr. Drayton was very fair as *Count Arnheim*, as was also Mr. Vaughn as *Florestine*. To-night Auber's charming opera "Fra Diavolo" will be performed, in which Mrs. Barnard and all the principal members of the company will appear. Last night.

THEATER.—The surprising performances of the Ronalli Family of gymnasts are attracting large audiences to the Theater, and they are really worth seeing. Their marvelous feats, and songs, dances and burlesques are given each evening.

VARIETIES THEATER.—The combination of artistes at this favorite amusement resort is a brilliant one, and their performances serve to keep numerous audiences every night. The latest novelties in burlesque and song are presented, and win great applause.

PERSONAL.—The veritable Signor Blitz, he who twenty or more years ago amused the fathers and mothers of to-day in Pittsburgh, was in the city yesterday making arrangements for an entertainment. Signor Blitz, the sonic Hall next week. Time has dealt gently with the old Signor Blitz, for although he has silvered his head, he has not taken from him one of the vivacity of his youth. The Signor will have crowded audiences.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham.]

HELD FOR A HEARING.

Mary Brooks was before Justice Heisel yesterday on an information for disorderly conduct, preferred by Margaret Engin, who charged that the defendant refused her access to cause forbearance longer impossible, here on the prosecution. The case was held for a hearing.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

MARRIED.

Sarah Elizabeth Hall preferred a charge of seduction against Samuel Haynes. The defendant was arrested and married yesterday. The parties are seventeen years of age and the defendant nineteen.

[Before Alderman Arent, of Allegheny.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Casper Alsdorfinia, charged with wife, and Herman Kolhaus were committed to jail yesterday to answer a charge of assault and battery preferred by Alsdorfinia. She swore that Kolhaus struck her with a club which occurred in the collection of a debt alleged to be due.

Josh Billings
At Lafayette Hall this evening.

Josh Billings
At Layfayette Hall this evening.

"A Slight Cold," Coughs.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "slight cold" in its first stage, that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give almost immediate relief. *"The Troches"* have proved their efficacy in a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

Josh Billings
At Lafayette Hall this evening.

Look for Rare Business Opportunity,
Under head of business chances.

Josh Billings
At Lafayette Hall this evening.

Parham Sewing Machine.

The most perfect and reliable lock stitch family machine in the market. Office, 61 Wood street.

Josh Billings
At Lafayette Hall this evening.

The Great Vitalizer.

This title should have been given to a restorative which has taken precedence of all other tonic and alterative preparations for a period of nearly twenty years. During that long interval SPRING BLOSSOM of the United States may be truly said to have enjoyed unrivalled popularity. Many preparations have been got up to compete with it, but they have all fallen into the merited oblivion which is the fate of pretenders. From the first, this now world-renowned Vegetable Tonic has been both medicinally and financially successful. Every year has added to the number of its friends, and the demand for it, based solely upon the experimental proofs of its excellence as a preventive and curative, seems to have no assignable limit. The medical profession has learned to approve its use, and it is now at the head of the class of medicines to which it belongs, the admitted, undisputed SOVEREIGN TONIC OF THE AGE. The addition to the United States Revenue department will verify the statement that it stands alone and unapproached in the magnitude of its sales as compared with those of any other proprietary remedy advertised on this side of the Atlantic.

THE EXPLANATION of this fact may be comprised in a few words. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is a combination of the purest and the most potent of all vegetable tonics, and the best antidote to every variety of malarious disorder. It is especially adapted to the present chilling dews and unwholesome vapors.

Carriages and Buggies and Where to Get Them.

At the carriage repository of Messrs. C. West & Co., Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, foot of Fourth avenue, one of the largest and most varied assortments of buggies and carriages ever offered to the people of Western Pennsylvania may be found. The firm is a solid and reliable one, and possesses peculiar facilities for turning out work adapted to this section. They use the best material in the construction of vehicles and employ the best hands. They likewise deal heavily in Eastern work, which they are enabled to dispose of at as low figures as can be found anywhere. They have also on hand a large assortment of second hand carriages of various makes. Those in need of anything in the carriage line should visit this factory and examine the stock.

Josh Billings
At Lafayette Hall this evening.

PETROLEUM.

ECLIPSE PETROLEUM REFINERY
HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Lubricating and High Test Burning Oils.
Eclipse Railroad Axle Oil,
Stands great heat without change; remains fluid at lowest temperatures. Special Oil for locomotive cylinder or hot weather.
Locomotive, Engine, Machine Shop,
Will cut Screws.
Saw Mill and Planing Mill Oils,
Adapted for high speed.
Spindle Oil, Wool Oil, Head-Light Oil, Oil, Tanners' Neatsfoot, Tempering & Finishing Oil, Gasoline, Illuminating Oil.
ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from Rust.
These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patents by Superheated Steam in Vacuo. The Lubricating Oils are entirely free from acid, pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, stand a high temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and are used by many companies on the principal railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 194 WOOD STREET. Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

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BANKERS,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.
Water Main Extension Bonds,
EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.
For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 20, 1869.

The local money market is yet in a very stringent condition. The banks this week have discounted very lightly, and the discount houses generally have been pressed for loans. This condition of the market cannot last long as it arises more from artificial causes than any scarcity of money.

—Local stocks generally are without any special movement. Money being scarce and in demand for active employment, there is little inquiry at present for securities. Since the Columbia Oil Company has announced its last dividend the stock seems firmer, and not likely to fall below $20 a share as long as the price of oil keeps up to its present figure. We heard of a sale to-day of this stock at 21½ ex-dividend. There is some inquiry for Western Pennsylvania at the close, but Rynd Farm is wanted at about 25 cents a share.

Government bonds closed at a decline in all the series, except '62's. There is said to be a marked scarcity in the bonds of this issue.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. have issued the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Oct. 19.	Oct. 20.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	130½	130¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 1881	119½	119¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	120	120¼	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	119¼	119½	¼	
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	119½	119¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	118	117¾		¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	118	117¾		¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	118	117¾		¼
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	108½	108¾	¼	

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day, as follows:

	Oct. 19.	Oct. 20.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	130	130		
U. S. Bonds, 1881	119½	119¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	120	120¼	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	119½	119¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	119½	119¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, new issue, '65	118	117¾		¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	118	117¾		¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	118	117¾		¼
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	108	107¾		¼

—In Gold Room the transactions are limited almost exclusively to business connected with customs and the foreign exchanges. The demoralization in the Gold Room becomes more apparent as the excessive session of the board; and is naturally increased by the growing evidence that the late explosion has damaged both speculation and speculators much more seriously than was at first apprehended.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Mellon Building, No. 84 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

	10	10½	11	12	12½	1	2	3	4
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
New York Central	189½	188½	190½	190½	190½	191	191	191	191
Erie	30¾	30¾	32¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Hudson River	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142
Reading	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
Michigan Central	132	132	132	132	132	132	132	132	132
Michigan Southern	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Illinois Central	132	132	132	132	132	132	132	132	132
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
Chicago and Northwestern	71½	70½	70½	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½
Fort Wayne	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
Rock Island	107½	106½	107	107	107	107	107	107	107
Pacific Mail	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½
St. Paul, preferred	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½
Toledo and Wabash, pref.	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Chicago and Alton	142			142					
Ohio and Mississippi	36			36					
Western Union Telegraph	36½			36½					
Quicksilver	36½			36½					
Adams Express	68½			68½					
United States Express	68½			68½					
American M. U. Express	34			34					
Merchants Union Express	34			34					
Gold	130½	130½	130	130¼	130	130¼	130	130¼	130

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	189	193	4	
Erie	30¾	31¾	1	
Hudson River	142	142		
Harlem	140½	142	1½	
Reading	96	96		
Mich. Central	124	125	1	
Mich. Southern	91¾	93¾	2	
Illinois Central	132	132		
Cleve. and Pitts.	99	97		2
Chicago and North.	71½	73½	2	
do preferred	83¾	84¾	1	
Rock Island	107	106		1
St. Paul	37½	37½		
do preferred	81	82	1	
Tol. and Wabash	85	85		
do preferred	85½	85½		
Fort Wayne	100½	100½		
Chicago and Alton	141	142	1	
Ohio and Miss.	36	36		
Western U. Tel.	36½	36½		
Pacific Mail	77½	77½		
Adams Express	68½	68½		
Wells, Fargo & Co.	20	20		
American M. U. Ex.	33	33		
United States Ex.	67½	67		½
Merch. U. Ex.	34	34		

—In Philadelphia, the *Press* says: The money market is looking considerably easier and rates have declined to seven and eight per cent. This is partly due to the fact that New York operators have purchased large blocks of Reading from Philadelphians during the past week, which circumstance has relieved the banks of carrying them. The "short" interest in this stock is considered to be heavy in Philadelphia and the New Yorkers are now said to take advantage of the fact. We learn that the two first days of the week's tonnage reached 45,000 tons, which denotes an unusual press of business. Reports concerning the coming fall trade are numerous. Reliable parties place it at 5 per cent. cash, while some think it will be 4 per cent. cash.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 84 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States and City Bonds, Mortgages, Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission, or receives and executes orders for stocks on same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 20, 1869. }

There is no change to note in any of our general markets for the season, and prices are without material change, although in many articles the quotations are merely nominal.

We annex the following quotations, which are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—We quote fair to good at $2 50@3 00, and very choice at $3 50@4 00 per bbl.

ASHES—Market quiet at 4½c for soda, and 9c @ 9½c for pearls.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—The market rules firm with a fair demand, and but limited stocks of the